THE EXAMINER.

No. 759. SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1822.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 739.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE COUNTRY TO LANDED TORIES.

It seems to be agreed upon by every human being who is possessed of the slightest portion of that very humble ability, which can perceive causes when effects have declared them, that of all the clans or bodies of men upon earth, the emigrant Noblesse of France possibly alone excepted, our Tory Men of Land have for the last thirty years displayed the most profound stupidity. It was not enough, that from the very nature of things, the Funding System was filching from them their ancient ascendancy; they must do every thing in their power to imp its wings and assist the progression which was to put them gradually in the mere rank and file of the general body of property. Seeing the puny tenacity with which they have constantly defended all the minor points of self-interest,—inviolability of real estate, Game Laws, Corn Laws, and every obsolete piece of feudality, which education and prejudice had made a part of their narrow comprehension of self-interest,—it is almost laughable to look back upon their headstrong support of a tissue of delusion, which has effected more to their permanent injury in a quarter of a century, than a brace of centuries in the common progression, and the loss of all their pet advantages, could have otherwise effected. The obtuseness is indeed most remarkable, and the grossness of the charlatanism by which they have been deceived, will to posterity appear wonderful. The public debt, in its capacity of capital, is not only a mortgage upon their estates, but a rival influence, which in proportion to its magnitude must necessarily depress their own. Their ascendancy, as a body, rests upon primogeniture, difficulty of transfer, and a variety of circumstances, to which the growth of all other kind of property is unquestionably unfriendly, but the increase of funded property absolutely destructive. Yet, not only have they been blind to these forcible general truths, but they have absolutely encouraged the most pernicious and monstrous inventions, which were certain, sooner or later, to operate to their own more especial injury. They would now have us to regard this folly as patriotism—to denominate the stupid alarm which drove them into the net of the greatest financial impostor on record, as love of country; they deluged the land with paper, *pro aris et focis*—nothing less! Were this really the case—had "the just and necessary war" against France originated in a real and disinterested regard for the public good, instead of a cowardly apprehension of the consequences of an extension of civil liberty, it would still have been mistaken and unwise; but as it was, it exhibited only a portion of the petty and jealous intolerance of the old French Noble, with the most egregious ignorance of that very self-interest, which as far as known, was his only idol. When we recollect the pranks of this body during the whole of the late eventful struggle; and more than all, their approbation of the base and ungenerous diplomacy at the end of it, which consigned whole nations and languages to pestilential slavery, we cannot feel regret at their being caught, like the Grecian wrestler, in the recoil of their own policy. They merit it, at once as the most selfish and most foolish of their species,—the most ungenerous to all the rest of mankind, and the most permanently injurious to themselves.

Supposing that anything could be done, without injury to others, to extricate these people from the pit which they have so egregiously dug for themselves, in both humanity and policy it possibly ought to be done;—but in God's name, where is their claim to further consideration? Where have been their sacrifices of any description? They shared in the temporary riot and profusion, for which they sold their souls, if we may so denominate their lasting welfare; and bullied over, and did all in their power to persecute and oppress the cooler heads and more honest hearts, who foretold the present result of their right worshipful politics. It is almost impossible not to curl the lip at the present bleating of these calves, when we contrast it with their arrogant demeanour a few years ago, when the final consequence was as perceptible to thousands, as it is now to themselves. We can conceive nothing more poor in spirit than the manner in which they declaim about effects, and sneak away from a manly confession of the causes of their present endurance;—the miserable mixture of threat and whine which they employ, (*semper eadem* as to ignorance) in order to bully their deposed pagods into measures which they think would relieve them, at the expense of everybody else; but which would *not* relieve them even at that price. Like Russian boors, they first pray to their wooden idols, and not being attended to, threaten to beat and eject them;—always to be cajoled into temporary silence, and eternally breaking out again as the sting of decreasing rent-rolls is more or less endurable;—then sneaking *to* Pitt Dinners, then sneaking *from* Pitt Dinners; in a word, sneaking in all ways. Lastly, by the mere force of habit, or unable to break the ministerial chain which they have forged for themselves, voting for all the *twaddle* of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reference to Pension Annuity Schemes and Sinking Funds—the *ultima Thule* of trifle and absurdity—the very last stage of absolute nonsense. Glorious Knights of the Shire, all hail! Your part is indeed most exalted. And this is the class we are called upon to regard with paramount consideration—These?—the selfish workers of their own humiliation—the petty intolerants, who never for a moment considered or allowed for the sufferings and mistakes of others!—the approvers of Manchester performances,—the coverers of Oldham Inquests,—the cold-hearted neglectors of complaints and sufferings a thousand times better founded and more intense than their own;—and what is worse still, the hard-hearted persecutors of the complainants and the sufferers! What more firm than the nerve—more rigid than the fibre of these personages, when the Roman or Spartan path of duty was to be trodden at the expense of other people? They *felt*, to be sure, and all that, but things would "find their level," and discontent must be kept in order. Attend to their reception

of this sort of doctrine when applied to themselves and *their* endurances. Step out of the genuine line of policy and principle for these people—Pish!

"What dire effects from trivial causes spring," says the Poet, and with great justice; for we are constrained to acknowledge, that we have been led into this article by the humorous colloquy between Sir THOS. LETHBRIDGE and Lord LONDONDERRY, on Tuesday evening last. Since his promotion to the lead of the *Webb-Hallers*, Sir THOMAS has become a person of prodigious bustle and importance; and as a leader should do,—

"Assumes the God, affects to nod;
"And *seems* to shake the spheres."

We know not if the Lapland witches are in the habit of selling winds as usual, and that Sir THOMAS has obtained a bladder full; or whether the Webb-Hallers communicate inspiration to each other in the manner of the learned *Eolists*, of whose rites such honourable mention is made by Dean Swift; but certainly, as their mouth-piece, Sir THOMAS eructates with immense éclat.—So movingly indeed, that Lord LONDONDERRY exclaims—inflammatory! This is exquisite—a Knight of the Shire, inflammatory!—a Country Gentleman of that particular class, of which the Emperor Alexander, were he not the Emperor Alexander, would wish to form a part,—inflammatory!—We shall have Sir THOMAS in Ilchester jail, going in as Mr. HUNT comes out, in the manner of the two figures in a Dutch weather-house. To be honest, however, and without a spice of irony, we comparatively honour Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE: we have his convictions as they arise; and if he does not always build his house upon a rock, he is a thousand times more respectable than the tribe of policy and tactic—the praisers of Mr. HUME, to *alarm* into certain measures, and the shameless abandonners of him in respect to the measures thus insidiously and interestedly praised. We do not know how it is, but so it is, that these landed persons deal more in the small policy called cunning, than almost any set of people with whom we have the honour to be acquainted. We have witnessed it even in the way of personal experience; and the last and present Session supplies a most convincing proof of it for more general contemplation. Like all littleness, it uniformly miscarries in the sequel, and certain Country Gentlemen would do well to think so. Whatever they gain, either by close or by open cabal, will eventually avail them nothing; and of the two extremes of character of which they are composed, they had better let the Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE part predominate. We have been led to allow for a certain portion of prejudice and deficiency of information, but the cabal and finesse of this class are peculiarly offensive. We learn from Horace Walpole, and others, the extent of its existence; but the pages of these "recording Angels," we presume, will do anything but make us in love with it. We know of but one way in which the senatorial Men of Land can recover their credit with the Country, and that they will not adopt.—It is frankly to acknowledge their past delusion, and to break the ministerial fetters with which they are bound—not to throw themselves into the wake of formal opposition: we are very indifferent upon that point; but in order to loosen that phalanx of support which is so eternally tending not only to the discomfiture of principle but of common sense. Let the Country Gentlemen act as a separate interest if they think fit, but why court the voluntary degradation of appointing one set of Commissioners to redeem debt, and another to increase it; and enabling them to deal with one another talk of protecting the Sinking Fund? This sort of degradation they might at least spare themselves. The nation by one set of Agents deducts the from Sinking Fund for fifteen years, and by another returns the amount in the course of the succeeding thirty; and a set of people gravely vote that it is protecting a surplus! There cannot be more abject humiliation than this; and while a public press exists, the persons who assist in this species of formal deception must necessarily be despised.

In speaking of the existing discontent of the landed people, we have chiefly dwelt upon their impolicy in respect to the domestic interests of their Country and of themselves; but, if we do not mistake, their short-sightedness as to its foreign relations, will soon be made equally apparent. Of their utter want of a generous and noble sympathy with the aspirations after freedom of informed but oppressed communities, we have already spoken; but we confess, and we blush in our avowal, that in only making out a case of social propriety and justice, we should effect little or nothing among prevalent politicians. We are disposed therefore to meet them in their own way, by showing that our landed Machiavels have been working against a permanent and profitable state of foreign relations, almost as decidely as they have confused and embroiled the country in its domestic affairs. We care not a *sous* whether Russia is prevented from going to war with Turkey or not; it is equally clear, that on the will of Russia British destinies more implicitly depend than ever they did on the conduct of Napoleon.—What is the state of the fact?—for full nine months past, all Europe has been in awful suspense as to the fiat of a Russian Cabinet; and thanks to the boasted diplomacy of the statesman, ycleped Londonderry, three out of the four quarters of the globe are experiencing the intensity of Russian influence. The boasted deliverance of Europe—that deliverance, for which Great Britain has expended so much blood and treasure, and so deeply involved the sources of national prosperity, amounts to this miserable fact,—that we have put down an ambitious individual, and strengthened, enlarged, and consolidated an ambitious empire. We forbear to dwell upon the disgrace of enslaving Italians, to counterbalance the enslaving of Poles—of thieving Norway, to cover the theft of Finland; and of all those oppressive dealings with the destinies of mankind, which have so marked the Councils of a self-styled free Country. We are aware of the fact, and lament that all considerations of this kind have ceased to operate upon British mind, at least nationally speaking; but we presume it is not quite so indifferent an affair, that by these unholy performances we have cockered up a dictatorship for Europe, a thousand times more appalling than that of France. Attend to our public journals upon foreign affairs for several months past, and with what have they abounded?—with a mixture of praise and condemnation of Alexander, according to the fluctuating news of the day; which, although laughable from its contradiction and absurdity, is anything but laughable, when regarded as a proof of the influence and operation of this new Philip of Macedon upon the fortunes of mankind. With an obtuseness of view, and humility of spirit, which are almost indescribable, we have been boasting of our influence in persuading Turkey not to be conquered, and in inducing Russia not to conquer, without a reflection that all this boasted influence has been purely deprecatory, and that the collision will certainly take place in a year or two, if not at present, without the ability on our part to take a single step to prevent it. If Lord Strangford's

prayers will not avail with the weaker party to submit to the lofty domination which has replaced that of Napoleon; and if the stronger party will war at all events, what can we do?—just nothing.—What can any one else do—almost as little. But, to say the truth, so happily have we settled Europe, no one else will feel inclined. Austria and Prussia, partly from immediate interest, and partly from being unable to avoid it, would in the event of this long-expected war, act like Russian Lieutenancies. Yes, so admirably have we managed matters, by Bourbonnizing France,—which, in a military sense, is taking her out of the map of Europe—and by rendering it necessary for Austria and Prussia to countenance Russian usurpation, in order to support their own, that the latter is free to stoop upon any quarry which it may feel inclined to seize and devour, by simply allowing these despotisms to hunt with the Lion, and come in for a share. Those who worship the long-headed diplomacy of our CASTLEREAGH, we request simply to attend to the conduct and performance of Russia since the battle of Waterloo; and then talk of the wisdom which, in putting down one source of aggression and alarm, has so dexterously contrived to erect another, quite as generally insolent, although more smoothly so, and a thousand times more dangerous to Great Britain—an overwhelming power, to oppose which France must again be Napoleonized, that is to say, made once more essentially military, by those who have done so much to render her otherwise. We will briefly recapitulate a few of the proceedings of the moral and unambitious Alexander, in order to shew the sort of yoke which English Country Gentlemen and the frequenters of Pitt Clubs take credit to themselves for having imposed and systematised for the benefit of their own country and the world at large.

First; as Chief of the Holy Alliance, the Czar of Muscovy claims and asserts a right to interfere in the internal Government of all Europe; and to do him justice, appears to have no disposition to make the office a sinecure. No sooner had Lord LONDONDERRY, and the other profound diplomatists at Congress, so happily put France entirely out of his way, than a course of friendly instruction to the other powers was commenced by the Envoys of Russia at all the Courts of Europe. It was intimated to Prussia, in the most friendly manner, that she must not redeem her pledge, as to the promised Constitution. A pamphlet was got up under the Emperor's immediate inspection, in order to instruct the Germans, as to what he would have done in respect to their Universities. The King of France was advised, as a friend, not to govern in the spirit of the constitution which he had formally agreed to; but to give his exclusive countenance to the good *old* sort of people, who were at once Ultras, and attached to the interests of Russia. The Spanish Cortes, who had been so extremely indecorous and imprudent as to reform their Government without consulting the Russian Sovereign, were recommended, in the mildest manner in the world, to disavow all their proceedings. Nay, adds an American writer, from whom we partly borrow this recapitulation, "Such is the force of habit, the Emperor extended his system of friendly advice across the Atlantic; and this most pacific Sovereign, at the head of a *peace* establishment of only 800,000 bayonets, thought it necessary to caution the rapacious and warlike Government of Washington, which had then an army of no less than 8000 men on foot, not to plunge inconsiderately into hostilities with Spain." All this perhaps may be termed pure friendly officiousness; but alas! the doings at Naples

Such is the power and the insolence which Tory Members and Pitt Clubs take credit for establishing: nor is this all; while Russia is operating upon Europe and Asia, from the centre to the circumference, her modest Ruler gravely assumes the dominion of a thousand or two miles of coast, of North America—forbids all dabbling in its waters, and is half inclined to make the Pacific Ocean his private property. In good faith, Lord LONDONDERRY, you and your brother diplomatists have watered this thriving plant into immense productiveness, and grateful posterity will no doubt applaud you accordingly.

But what has all this to do with the description of people who are mentioned at the head of the article, it will be demanded. We answer, to shew that in reference both to domestic and foreign relations, they have proved anything but friends to their country and mankind; and that in respect to their existing embarrassments and distresses, they have no *especial* claim upon the consideration of their own or of any other community. We hear an immense deal of *prattle* about the protective and patronising spirit of the landed gentry; but happily, with certain honourable exceptions, we know of no interest more interested than the landed interest—no body of people who, for many years, have done less for social liberty and for human happiness. Why, then, is legislation to step aside and assist them out of the consequences of the harshness, infatuation, and stupidity of their own career? It is too late in the day to have the Deserted Village quoted at us, and to hear of the ills attendant upon a land when "Wealth accumulates and men decay." Who have cared less for this progression, while *their* own wealth accumulated than the spouters of these quotations? All that *can* be done to assist even these workers of their own humiliation, *without* injury to others, no doubt ought to be done; but as to Corn Laws and Protecting Duties in consequence of *their* leading importance,—their patriotism, spirit, intelligence, or generosity,—the adoption of them on such a plea would amount to social treason against all other people. Let them whine on their bed of thorns; it is of their own making. Q.

LETTERS
TO THE READERS OF THE EXAMINER.
No. 3.—ON THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

DURING my stay on the coast of Devonshire, a "good-natured friend" sent me the *Quarterly Review* for December last. The character of this publication is now pretty well understood by all parties. It flourishes, because it is industrious, because it is subservient to the opinions of Government and Government-men, and because it has as much talent, and no more, than is comfortable to the common-place. It flatters them in their prejudices; it helps them to look intelligent as well as prosperous; it is clever enough to amuse and instruct them, as far as the reigning corruptions will allow them to be instructed; it has even talent in it sufficient to make them proud, while at the same time it is by no means calculated to set their faculties on the stretch, or "over-inform" their respective "tenements of clay." And in this respect it may have the credit of being honest. There is doubtless a great deal of hypocrisy in some of the writers, but it lies on the moral and religious side. In politics, they may have tricked themselves into a belief that they are in earnest; or rather, their political notions being altogether of a worldly character, and the flourishing state of their party rendering them secure, whatever illiberal doctrines they advocate, they are enabled to be the less insincere on that point. You may safely believe them to be as impudent as they pretend to be. But in point of ability, they could go no farther, if they would. Not only would orthodoxy hinder

tenure and services, to be wise thus far and no farther,—but the same cause prevents them from having any greater men among them than they have. Greater understandings may temporize in other ways; they may compromise with this or that particular abuse; but they could not level their habits of style and speculation to the servility requisite in the Quarterly Reviewer. Mr. Southey is forgiven his occasional affectations of something beyond them, partly for the sake of its being affected, partly because it serves to put them pleasantly in mind of what he promised to be and what he is, and chiefly because it is accompanied with masses of contradiction, and becomes an argument against itself. Mr. Gifford smiles upon the overweening old tall-boy, and still feels his authority secure. Mr. Canning is the beau ideal of the Quarterly Reviewers. Beyond his notions of what is wise and becoming, they think all is "Chaos and old Night." He delivers his "news of price" like "a man of this world," and talks of "Africa and golden joys" discreetly. It has been said of Dr. Johnson, and apparently with great justice, that his voluntary admiration of poetry did not go higher than Dryden. In like manner it may be said of the Quarterly Reviewers, that their voluntary admiration of intellect of any sort never rises higher than something which can be identified with worldliness and authority. Their favourite authors are those who flourish at the court-end. If a doubt could be put into their heads respecting the comparative superiority of Addison or Steele, the "Right Honourable Joseph" in the title-page would settle it.*

It is after this fashion they judge of the writers who are brought before them. They dare not say a word till they know a man's connexions and opinions. If his politics are not of the true cast, they cannot discover his poetry. If his faith is not orthodox, how can he have any wit in him? Before they admit a thought respecting his odes, they must learn what are his notions respecting the Mosaic Dispensation. The question is not, "Has he genius?" but "Is he one of us?"—if so, his book assumes a wonderful aspect of promise or performance: if not, "Mr. Milton" ought not to fancy he shall be a poet because he commits such offences against sense and grammar, as *L'Allegro* and *Pensieroso*.† It is the same with regard to women. A lady has little or no merit, whatever the public may have thought, if she thinks the Americans have any. To differ with Mr. Croker, is to shew that another has no regard for virtue or modesty. But the sex acquires a right to be treated with decency, if it supposes the Court to be virtuous and Mr. Gifford no slave. To have a father in the Government interest is promising; and there is much literary merit in possessing a cousin on the pension-list.

It must be said for the publications on the liberal side, that in this respect they act well up to the pretensions of that epithet. The *Edinburgh Review*, with all its party spirit, is a great deal more just to the merits of living Tory authors, than the *Quarterly* to those of Whig. It is not sufficient for Mr. Jeffery to know that a poet or translator is "well in" with the Quarterly Reviewers, in order to damn him, or say nothing about him. On the other hand, I believe that the Quarterly Reviewers have never said a word, good or bad, about Mr. Barry Cornwall, albeit he himself is in great favour with the circles, and never meddles with politics. It is enough for Mr. Gifford that he is praised by the *Edinburgh Review* and the *Examiner*. The same critic endeavoured to crush the young and exuberant genius of Mr. Keats, for no other reason than his expressing a different view of politics, and being first mentioned by that newspaper. Mr. Hazlitt, a man of greater powers of thinking than all the Quarterly Reviewers put together, they affect to consider next kin to a fool; and indeed, to do them justice, they innocently quote now and then some of his best passages, and profess that they do not understand them;—which is likely enough. With all the contempt they may have for their readers in general, they would hardly commit themselves so far as to pretend such a want of understanding, even to serve a purpose of malignity. On the other hand, if Mr. Hazlitt has a thorough contempt for Mr. Gifford, and little admiration for Mr. Southey, he allows the poetical genius of Mr. Wordsworth, though equally full of indignation against that writer's apostacy from freedom. He has always done as much justice to the talent of the great Scottish Novelist; and so has the *Examiner;* though it has anything but respect for Sir Walter's politics. If Mr. Hazlitt ever pays any one the compliment of undervaluing the genius he possesses, it is not an enemy. On the other hand, if he ever exaggerates the merits of any one, particularly of one whom he has at other times undervalued, it must be allowed, that it is not an enemy either. If in his humours (which he might as well be without, though no man has a greater right to them on some accounts) —if in his humours he sometimes does more and sometimes less than justice to his friends, or to the friends of his cause, he always does sheer justice to his enemies, whether to praise or to blame.—"Speak, Grildrig."—Speak, Lord Castlereagh, for he has found a sort of a faculty even in you.

To come to the number before us.—If I did not know the *Quarterly Review*, and were to take its *ipse dixits* on trust, like a Gossip in Mr. Murray's reading-room, or like a Court-expectant, or the Fellow of a Tory College, or the Head of an Office in which they occasionally turn out the under-clerks, or a Clergyman with two livings, or the Mayor and Aldermen of a rotten Borough, or one of the numerous old Women, who, according to Mr. Southey, wait on him to thank him for being an antidote to unchastity,—I should conclude from the number before me, that Mr. Hazlitt was a mere dealer in slang, and Mr. Shelley a mere dealer in obscurity and nonsense. I should also conclude from the same number, that the French were a parcel of malignant fops and rascals, because they do not allow us modest Englishmen to be perfect; that the horrors of the French Revolution were owing to those who have put down feudality and Inquisitions, and not at all to the crimes of the Great; and that the ancient Greeks were the cleverest people upon earth in point of writing, and yet one of the worst imaginable with respect to those political institutions under which their writers flourished. They were sadly deficient in Divine Right,—wonderously unhealthy in their notions of government for want of rotten boroughs. Looking back to the other numbers of the *Review*, I should furthermore discover that the Reverend Mr. Milman was a great genius, and Mr. Keats none at all;—that there was a wonderful Dean extant of the name of Ireland;—that Mrs. Barbauld, whom every body knows, was nobody, but that a lady whom nobody knows, authoress of a poem which nobody reads, was eminent; that Thomas Moore was a very obscure person, particularly since he wrote the *Fudge Family;* but that any given authors (I forget their names) on the side of Canning and Castlereagh, and the said Dean, are the best, the wittiest, and the most illustrious of mankind. In short, it would go hard but that the only Grecian worth recollecting would be found to be Aristophanes, doubtless because he was "a wit and fine gentleman about town;" while on the other hand, shrewd suspicions must arise that Socrates was an old twaddler. Coming round again to the number first mentioned, I should finally be obliged to perceive, however much against my inclination, that even Sir Walter Scott, albeit he is very clever,—and what is more, writes himself "in any quittance, warrant, or obligation," *Bart.*,—and what is more, is rich,—and what is more, is a zealous Tory,—and what is most, is a patron of scandalous Tory publications,—would be a much cleverer man, as well as more agreeable aristocrat, if Mr. Murray had possessed the copy-right of his novels instead of Mr. Constable.

Of Mr. Hazlitt, who is equally able and willing to give blow for blow—(as Mr. Gifford, still smarting at every pore from his Letter to him, well knows)—I shall say nothing further at present, except that it is as idle to call a writer of his great talents, a mere dealer in slang, as it would be to call

---

* Lord John Russell in his excellent speech the other day on a Reform of Parliament, gave the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews* the credit of being "equal to some of the best original works" of former times. What! Non-originality equal to originality! Genteel, or even acute criticism, equal to *Gulliver* and the *Tale of a Tub*, to *Tom Jones*, or the first conceptions of the *Tatler* and *Spectator!* Doubtless there are very clever articles occasionally in the *Quarterly* as well as *Edinburgh Review*,—such as are beyond its usual character, and form exceptions to the rule against it. But these are in it, not of it. See however how difficult it is for "a man of wit and fashion about town," especially if he is an author, to get out of the trammels of the town's authority.

† See a pleasant joke upon modern criticism, entitled *Hints to a Young Reviewer*. It is attributed, I believe, to Dr. Copleston, and is worth reprinting.

mediocre men, like Mr. Gifford or Mr. Croker, men of great talents. An analysis of the conduct and pretensions of the *Quarterly Review*, with some account by the way of those who write in it, would be an acceptable present to the public from Mr. Hazlitt's pen; and I am sure would much better advance the cause he has at heart, than any indiscriminate ebullitions of impatience, involving those who are struggling on the same side, and whose talents he really admires. Mr. Shelley, being a great infidel, is not fond of revenging himself; and as I know he will say nothing to the Quarterly Reviewers in answer to their criticism upon him, I will say in my next letter a few words in his stead, taking care to render the style of my reply as worthy as I can of his magnanimity.

Yours sincerely,

☞

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 4th.—A serious tumult took place on Monday. It had been reported during several previous days, that the Law Students intended publicly to commemorate the anniversary of the death of the young Lallemand, who, it will be recollected, met his untimely fate during the commotions which were excited in that capital by the Collegians. The Authorities, to prevent their design, had caused the gates of the cemetry Pere La Chaise to be closed, and posted a civil force adjacent. At eight o'clock, a number of youths belonging to the Schools of Law and Physic, attired in deep mourning, came to the spot in procession, and followed by a numerous multitude. M. Benjamin Constant also made his appearance in a hackney-coach, accompanied by the Count de Thairs, Member of the Chamber of Deputies. Cries were re-echoed of "Benj. Constant for ever! The Charter for ever! We will enter." The Students demanded to pass to the tomb of their deceased fellow: this was refused, and some disposition being evinced to enter by force, the military were brought to the spot, and the place was promptly cleared. They rallied again on the Boulevard de Bonne Nouvelle, and marched in files a second time to the burial ground, where, on being refused entrance, a volley of stones was directed against the military, two of whom were grievously hurt by these missiles. On this the horse gendarmerie vigorously charged sword in hand; above 20 of the Students were in consequence wounded, and 8 taken prisoners. This took place at noon, and scarcely had the troops dispersed the refractory mob, when a fire broke out in the Fauboug St. Antoine; and whilst the Authorities were occupied in aiding to extinguish the flames, and to maintain order, the Students mustered on the Place St. Genevieve, provided with stones, and declared loudly that they had a defeat to revenge. The Commissary of Police, with five infantry soldiers, was all the force here opposed to them, at whom several stones were thrown; these men loaded their muskets, and seemed resolved to oppose force by force; happily, however, they restrained the vengeance which had been provoked, until a troop of gen d'armerie came to their assistance, and put the infatuated youths and the attendant rabble again to flight. Up to ten on Monday night, no farther tumult had taken place; the refractory being awed by their repeated discomfiture, and the strong patrols which were on foot. The Posts round the Palais Royal were doubled, and every measure adopted to repress any hostile effort.—*Quotidienne.*

SPEECH PRONOUNCED BY HIS MAJESTY, UPON OPENING THE SESSION OF THE CHAMBERS, JUNE 4th.

"Gentlemen—The necessity which has long been felt of liberating the financial administration from those provisional measures to which it has been necessary hitherto to recur, has determined me, this year, to anticipate the period of calling you together. In exacting from you this new sacrifice, I rely upon your zeal, and upon that devotion of which you have given me so many proofs.

"Providence has preserved the infant which it has given to us, and it is a pleasing thought to imagine that he is destined to repair the losses and the misfortunes which have befallen my family and people.

"I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that my relations with foreign Powers continue to be of the most amicable description. A perfect unanimity has influenced the efforts concerted between my Allies and myself, to put an end to the calamities which oppress the East, and which afflict humanity. I cherish the hope of seeing tranquillity restored in those countries without the occurrence of a new war to aggravate their miseries.

"The naval force which I maintain in the Levant has accomplished its destination, by protecting my subjects, and by affording aid to the unfortunate, whose gratitude has been the reward of our solicitude.

"I have adopted precautions which have kept from our frontiers the contagion which has ravaged a part of Spain. The present season does not permit that we should relax these precautions, and I shall therefore continue them as long as the safety of the country may require it. Malevolence alone can discover in these measures a motive foreign to my real intentions.

"Rash enterprises have disturbed, in some parts of the kingdom, public tranquillity; but they have only served to display more signally the zeal of the magistrates and the fidelity of the troops. If a small number of individuals, who are the enemies of order, view with despair our institutions consolidated and rendering a new support to the Throne, my people abhor their criminal designs. I shall take care that violence does not deprive them of the privileges they enjoy.

"Positive calamities, though exaggerated by fear, have recently desolated the departments contiguous to the capital. The aid of public and private benevolence has, however, mitigated them. The activity of the inhabitants shortened the duration of these disasters: authority seconded their zeal; justice will punish the guilty.

"The exact state of the debt *arrièrée*, is at length ascertained, and will be submitted to you. This debt, whose origin is in times happily far removed from us, and whose liquidation has developed its full extent, will retard, for the present year, in spite of my most deep regret, a part of those ameliorations of which the various branches of the public revenue will be susceptible.

"The advantages we have already obtained should encourage us to persevere for their maintenance and increase. I rely upon your aid to secure, in our beautiful country, that prosperity which Providence designs for us; this is the wish of my heart; the incessant object of my thoughts; it is the consoling idea which alleviates the recollection of my pains, and which embellishes the anticipations of the future."

SPAIN.

MADRID, MAY 28.—A Message has been addressed to his Majesty respecting the situation of the country, from which we extract the following passages:—

"Sire—The Representatives of the Spanish nation assembled in Cortes, are overcome with grief at the prospect of the dreadful evils which afflict the country; it has honoured them with the greatest confidence in confiding to them the care of its destinies, and they would shew themselves unworthy of so high a favour, if they did not raise their voices to the august Throne of your Majesty, in order to unveil to the Constitutional King the dangers which menace this heroic nation.

"Sire, this heroic nation is already fatigued by the continual attacks of wicked men, and by the blows they unceasingly aim at its wise Institutions. It does not fear any attack in this respect, but it is *irritated*, it is *exasperated*, and the Cortes and the Constitutional King ought to *tranquillize* it, to secure its repose, to put an end to the conspiracies which are on foot, and to prevent the horrors that are meditated. Sire, the Spanish nation regards its liberty as attacked—seeing with what slowness those who openly combated it are proceeded against and the insolence of the enemies of its Constitution, in speaking openly of their sinister projects, and in chanting already their next victory.—It sees with discontent and bitterness the administration of some of its provinces confided to inexperienced hands—to individuals who are not liked by the people.—The impunity of real criminals, the unjust and arbitrary prosecutions, produce great scandal, augment the anxiety of the good, and may have melancholy consequences.—The Cortes point out to you, Sire, those Ministers of the Sanctuary; those ambitious Prelates; those men, who, having quitted the world and its interests to consecrate themselves to prayer and to virtue, now trample under foot the morality of the Gospel, the spirit of true religion, and the doctrine of peace of their divine master—abusing the august and sacred functions of the priesthood, to sow superstition and disobedience. They preach against the liberty which our Constitution guarantees; and sacrilegious and perjured, they fanaticize and stir up the people, form regiments of the weak whom they seduce, and mix with banditti. With the incense in one hand, and the sword in the other, abusing their influence, arming themselves with their audacity, they rush on to stir up to insurrection, oppress, pillage, and burn cities; to cause streams of blood to flow, and to convert unhappy Spain into a dreadful theatre of civil war, in the deceitful hope of annihilating for ever the National Glory, Liberty, the Throne, and the Representation.

"To consolidate public opinion, Sire, which only now consists in loving the Constitution to which we have sworn, and which will be consolidated by frankness and good faith, all Spaniards

should be persuaded that their Government is identified with the cause of liberty, and that the Throne and the National Representation form an indissoluble league, a barrier of brass, against which would be broken the projects and conspiracies of all those who, under whatever mask, wish to despoil us of the valuable treasure of our guarantees.—Let the people see power confided to men who love the public liberty; let the entire nation see that the title and virtues of a true patriot form the only right, the only way to the presence of your Majesty, to deserve favour and obtain honours; and that all the rigour of justice and Royal indignation may fall on the wicked who dare to profane your Majesty's august and sacred name to oppress the country and liberty.

"The Cortes are persuaded that your Majesty will adopt the most energetic measures to repress the misconduct of functionaries who trespass on and abuse their powers, and to exterminate the factious wherever they may appear. The Congress flatter themselves, that with regard to Ecclesiastics and Prelates, who preach fanaticism and rebellion, your Majesty will take measures so energetic and so efficacious, that they will disappear terrified from the soil of Spain, never to return to blow the fire of discord, and light up the torches of superstition.

"The Cortes supplicate your Majesty to carry into execution these measures, which seem to them to be now indispensable, without prejudice to those which the attributes of your Majesty may dictate to secure public order, and consolidate the safety of the State."

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, June 7.

BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH—CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

Lord DACRE presented a petition from the Rev. J. S. Grineshaw, a Rector in the diocese of Peterborough, complaining of the conduct of the Bishop of Peterborough in refusing to license certain Curates till they had answered a number of questions regarding doctrine, which were formerly 87, and to which the Bishop had added 36 upon one topic. Some of these questions were of such a delicate and difficult nature, that the parties had been unable to return brief answers, and had therefore given them in detail: but the Bishop wanted direct replies, yes or no. Lord Dacre protested against this conduct of the Rt. Rev. Prelate, as not being agreeable to ecclesiastical law; and contended that Clergymen were only subjected to examination as to their belief in the 39 Articles. He thought the Bishop's conduct had been harsh and arbitrary, and maintained that such a course was little less than recruiting for the Dissenters. He moved that the petition should lie on the table.

The Bishop of PETERBOROUGH contended that it was the duty of the examining Bishop to adopt his own mode of examination; that to interfere on such a delicate subject would be productive of the worst consequences; and that since the first existence of the Church, no Temporal Authority had ever interfered with Church Regulations. If Bishops were not to have such discretion, they had better abolish the Order altogether, as in Charles the First's time. The parties had given long and ambiguous answers to plain and simple questions *(a laugh)*, or else had refused to reply at all. He had not added 36 questions, but had substituted them. Bishops, like other men, might be mistaken; but he was sure that the good of the Church would be and had been consulted by the mode he pursued.

Lord HOLLAND doubted very much the legal right of the Rev. Prelate to proceed as he had done, and was convinced of its severity and impolicy. His Lordship scouted the idea that Parliament could not interfere against a Bishop, to prevent the exercise of a useless or wicked power.

Lord CALTHORPE was of opinion, that their Lordships should express their reprobation of the Rev. Prelate's pernicious and fatal proceedings;—and Lord HARROWBY thought the Bishop had gone further than he was warranted by law, in a matter so deeply affecting the interests of religion.

The Lord CHANCELLOR thought the Church might be allowed to know its own doctrines.

The Petition being laid on the table, Lord DACRE moved to refer it to a Committee. This motion was opposed by the CHANCELLOR, and supported by Lord CARNARVON, who expressed his astonishment that none of the Rev. Prelates had said one word for or against the doctrines of their Rev. Brother. He thought their silence was a desertion of their duty. *(No observation.)* On a division, the motion was lost by 69 to 19.—The Marriage Act was then read a second time, and the House adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, June 3.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Mr. COKE presented a Petition from an Hundred in Norfolk, in favour of Reform. It spoke in strong terms of the scandal of grinding the people by taxation, in order to corrupt a great majority of that House, so that they were ready to vote any wicked, profligate, and oppressive measures, proposed by the Minister. The Petitioners also complained of the large Standing Army as maintained in this time of peace solely "to subdue the constitutional spirit of a justly indignant people."

Mr. FREEMANTLE opposed the reception of the Petition, as containing insulting language.

Mr. CURWEN said, that while it was notorious that seats in that House were bought and sold like cattle in Smithfield, the people must be expected to express themselves strongly on that subject. If Hon. Members wished to avoid such statements, they must adopt a Reform.

Lord LONDONDERRY said he was disposed to allow to petitioners great latitude of expression; but the present Petition was of too objectionable a character to be received. The House could not receive it without lowering its own character; for it distinctly asserted, that the public money was lavished to obtain a corrupt majority in that House in order to oppress the country; and it was alleged, that the army was kept up solely to maintain the asserted tyranny. He should therefore vote, though with considerable pain, for its rejection.

Mr. CALCRAFT denied that the Petition contained anything false or insulting. The charge of corruption was only what had been avowed by Gentlemen on the other side of the House. *(Hear.)*

Mr. C. W. WYNN declared the Petition was quite a justification of rebellion.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT observed, that it was both just and politic to encourage the people to express their feelings and opinions. A large portion of the declarations in the petition, he himself had often expressed in that House; and if petitioners sometimes stated opinions not correct, or used words not quite decorous, that formed no ground for the rejection of their Petitions. The object of allowing petitions was to gather the opinions of the people, right or wrong; and it was never the practice on other questions to dismiss them because the House did not think their allegations were true.

The House divided—For receiving the Petition, 55—Against it 89—Majority 34.

The Petition from the great Norfolk County Meeting was then presented by Mr. COKE, who said he had no hope of its reception after the last affair. It was received, however, without a single dissenting voice; and a passage describing the corrupt state of the House was read amid loud applause.

PENSION-ANNUITY SCHEME.

It being moved, that the Report on this affair should be received,—

Mr. HUME rose to point out the extreme absurdity of pretending to keep the *real* Sinking Fund entire, while a new set of Trustees were to borrow annually for the Government, to make up the deficiency caused by remitting two millions of taxes. He moved a Resolution, that it was advisable to take those two millions at once from the Sinking Fund, instead of employing the complex machinery of Trustees, buying and selling, &c. which after all came to the same thing.

Mr. GRENFELL moved another Amendment—that the Sinking Fund Commissioners should advance the Trustees the sums they wanted, by buying the annuities of them.

Mr. BROUGHAM made some jocose remarks on the scheme, observing, among other things, that the Commissioners had better be made Trustees also, and then they could sell and buy of *themselves!*

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said he would agree to Mr. Grenfell's suggestion, but opposed that of Mr. Hume.

Lord LONDONDERRY said the Sinking Fund was not interfered with by the present plan.

Mr. CALCRAFT observed, that he need not detain the House long upon the Noble Lord's assertion. Was it possible for Commissioners to buy in the morning and sell in the evening—to create debt at twelve o'clock, and to reduce it at two; and yet to say that the two acts did not nullify each other? Could any man in his senses say that while this was doing, a Sinking Fund of 5,000,000*l.* was maintained? Nominally it might be, but no farther.

Sir FRANCIS BLAKE said, that the Noble Marquis brought his arithmetic to this—take 2 from 5, and 5 would remain.

Mr. Hume's Amendment was lost by 81 against 54. The ministerial Resolutions, with Mr. Grenfell's Amendment, then passed. They included the remission of the two millions of

taxes, according to the late arrangement. On the part relating to the Salt Tax, Mr. BROUGHAM made a strenuous but useless opposition to the retaining a duty of 2s. out of 15s. With that 2s. he observed, nearly the whole of the machinery of collection would be retained—a machinery not only very expensive, but extremely odious and oppressive in its operation; to say nothing besides of the undue patronage thus preserved for Ministers.

NEW CORN BILL.

A desultory conversation took place on this Bill. A clause was introduced by Mr. Canning, and adopted, for allowing the foreign corn now warehoused in this country, to be ground into flour, and bonded for exportation. The Lethbridge party proposed to raise the importation price from 70s. to 75s. and the advocates for free trade moved its reduction to 65s. Both propositions were opposed by Ministers, and defeated by large majorities.—Adjourned.

Tuesday, June 4.

Mr. BUXTON presented two petitions against the severity of our criminal laws—one from Mr. Wedgwood, stating that he would not have prosecuted a man named Rivers for passing a forged note had he supposed that his life would have been forfeited: the other from Mr. Berkeley, a banker in Yorkshire, who prayed that the law might be mitigated, as he had been prevented by its severity from prosecuting the forgers of his notes.

INFLAMMATORY COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.

On the presentation of a petition from Grimshaw in Norfolk, complaining of agricultural distress and the reluctance of Ministers to afford relief,—Sir THOS. LETHBRIDGE rose and solemnly protested against the indifference of Ministers on this subject. He said, he had always gone along with Ministers in their general policy, but if he now continued to do so, he should be a party to the destruction of his country, and be guilty of inciting one set of men to raise their hands against another *(Hear, hear!)* He spoke strongly, and he had a right to speak strongly. If landlords were not to have the means of paying the taxes, they had but one alternative,—namely, to consider how far they were bound to sustain burdens unequally and unjustly imposed upon them.

Lord LONDONDERRY denied that Ministers had shewn any indisposition to relieve the distresses of the agriculturists. He wished to hear something intelligible on the subject, not the general topics of declamation, in which some Hon. Gentlemen were in the diurnal habit of indulging, and which, he must say, had of late assumed an inflammatory character. *(Hear!)*

Mr. BENETT said, that if the language of remonstrance was calculated to inflame, he was an advocate for inflammatory language.

Mr. H. G. BENNET maintained that such discussions tended to inform the public mind, though the Noble Lord doubtless preferred the silent eloquence of his voters. As to the measures of tardy relief afforded the country, Ministers could claim no more credit for them, than certain persons of the Jewish faith could claim credit for their liberality, when condemned by one of our ancient monarchs to lose a certain number of teeth till they delivered up their money. The relief had not been extorted from Ministers until they had scarce a tooth left. *(Laughter.)*

Sir F. BURDETT complimented the Honourable Baronet for his manly speaking out;—such opinions would do much good; for the distresses of the nation proceeded from the incapacity of Ministers. As to the complaint of inflammatory language, when persons were called upon to pay taxes who received no rents, they must expect to hear the *truth* spoken: and if the Noble Lord did not change his policy, he might be sure of hearing a good deal more of such language. *(Hear, hear!)*

When the petition was brought up, Sir THOS. LETHBRIDGE observed, he could not help using the language which had been termed inflammatory. Government, not himself, was responsible for the state into which the country had been brought; and the Noble Marquis might harangue about inflammatory speeches, but they came too late—they would not be listened to. *(Hear, hear!)* The measures of Government were insuring the question of Reform: he himself now thought it necessary:—yes, he had become a convert to it, *(Hear, and laughter)* for the agriculturists would never have justice done them till they had more influence in that House. He would vote for the Reform proposed by Lord John Russell. He hoped this declaration would not be termed inflammatory, even though he wore a white hat. *(Laughter.)*

Lord LONDONDERRY observed, that he had said the Hon. Baronet's language had an inflammatory tendency, and he could not retract that opinion. When Ministers had reduced three millions of taxes, it was unfair to bring such accusations against them.

CRIMINAL LAW.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH called the attention of the House to the state of the criminal law, for the melioration of which numerous petitions were lying on the table of the House—petitions which expressed the deliberate opinions of persons of every religious persuasion, and of every political party—which might therefore be considered as the determinate feelings of the wisest, the most considerate, and the most enlightened inhabitants of this great country. For the last century and a half, the character of our criminal code was repugnant to the feelings and opinions of the people—so repugnant, that its very severity produced its inaction, and encouraged rather than checked the commission of offence. As for the panegyrics of lawyers, he did not much respect them. Even Mr. Sergeant Hawkins, a man of high legal attainments, had said that any reprobation of the rigour of our law was a mark of a superficial mind: yet this observation was made at a time when witches were as regularly burnt in England as felons were hanged! Our criminal laws were hostile to Magna Charta: the Barons of the 13th century could never have imagined that death would be inflicted on a man for cutting down a tree, much less that lawyers would be found in Parliament to vindicate such an inhuman infliction. *(Hear, hear!)* In former times, the stealing of 40s. in a dwelling-house, forgery, and cattle-stealing, were not capital offences: the punishment of death was of rare occurrence. The average of capital convictions, from 1805 to 1809, was 381, and in the last five years it was 1260, or three and a half to one. Allowing for the increase of population, such a rapid acceleration of crime was unequalled in the history of mankind, and supplied a strong argument against the rigour of our penal code. The fact of a nation growing worse was a proof that the remedies of the physician were improper. It was in proof, that, owing to the severity of the law, jurors would not find guilty, nor persons injured prosecute. When punishments were not in sympathy with the feelings of mankind, they cease to have a wholesome effect on the morals of society—and it is in vain to spread terror and uphold the vigour of oppression by barbarous and bloody edicts. *(Cheers.)* Such laws bring discredit and shame upon the character of legislation, rather than upon the criminals. By the punishment of death for many sorts of theft, the law was disarmed of its moral sentiment: it was made to appear an act of brute force—of power against weakness—not the dictate of wisdom, which forms part of the moral order of the universe, and harmonizes with the beneficent decrees of eternal justice. *(Cheers.)* The spirit of improvement, for which he was contending, had made its way all over the world, even in the dominions of the Holy Allies, as well as in the sober Republicanism of the American States—everywhere, in fact, except in one branch of a legislature that he need not name. *(Great cheering.)* The extraordinary Person who lately governed France, took an active part in the mental labour of reforming its criminal code; he engaged in the discussions, and distinguished himself by the acuteness and comprehension of his vigorous intellect, producing a result which would carry down his name with more honour to posterity, than it could receive from the lustre of the character which he obtained in war. *(Hear, hear!)* That extraordinary Personage, however, did not in every respect understand the spirit of his age. He was calculated to lead it, but in an evil hour he preferred the support of legitimacy and the association of Kings, to the more solid and durable glory of being the champion of the rights of mankind. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* He fell the victim of a seducing ambition, as great and illustrious characters had done before him; but it could not be said that his Government was not in many respects of a most capacious and imposing kind. He patronized learned men—he called forth the energies of talent—he rewarded, encouraged, and understood science—he surrounded his throne with genius and glory, and allied himself to the light and knowledge of the age wherever they did not circumscribe his power, or limit his ambition. On this principle, he gave his countenance and personal exertion to the formation of the Code Napoleon. *(Loud cheers.)* The imprisonment of hard labour forms 4-fifths of the punishments of this Code. From 1811 to 1820, the English capital crimes were double those of France, or relatively to the population five times as many: *now* they are about *ten* times the proportion. The English had 229 capital punishments; the French *six* only! As to a preventive police, let the present severe punishments be mitigated, until every impartial man shall allow that they are what they ought to be, and there will be no further need of spies, no further need of watchings, no further need of base stratagems of any description. Engage the hearts of men on the side of justice, and more will be done in favour of the laws by virtue and moral feeling, than has ever been done by vice and depravity. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* If you wish to make informers cease to be odious, if you wish to make prosecutors cease to be reluctant, let them not so frequently conduct to the gallows. It is the unjustifiable severity of the existing punish-

ments that renders those who are instrumental in their infliction base and detestable in the eyes of mankind. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* The Hon. Gent. then noticed the subject of prison discipline, of which, he said, classification was the soul; but until the punishment of death was reserved for enormous crimes only, a proper classification was impossible. Our prisons would then cease to be schools for vice. As it was, our game laws, our poor laws, and our revenue laws, people the prisons, and their infamous society prepare the inmates for the gallows. *(Hear, hear!)* Sir James here complimented the exertions of those benevolent and enlightened individuals who were labouring to improve our prison discipline. Whatever scoffers and laughers might say, their object was not to furnish prisons with Turkey carpets, and to make them enviable residences; it was to reform as well as punish the unhappy offenders, by judicious treatment. The Hon. Gent. particularly alluded to the benevolent labours of the other sex,—labours, he said, which placed the graceful and endearing qualities of females in the most brilliant light.—Sir James concluded his eloquent speech (of which this is of course a very imperfect outline) by moving a Resolution to the following effect:—"That this House will, at an early period in the next session of Parliament, take into their most serious consideration the means of giving greater efficacy to the Criminal Law, by abating the present undue rigour of punishment; by improving the state of the police; and by establishing a system of transportation and imprisonment, which shall be more effective for the purposes of example and the amendment of offenders."

The Attorney-General opposed the motion, on the ground that such a Resolution, by its sweeping censure, would cast a stigma on the whole criminal law, as it was not to be followed up by any specific measure. It was impossible, he thought, to form a scale of punishment, to be adhered to in all cases: great discretion must be allowed to the public authorities, when to inflict and when to commute the punishment of death. The severer penalty of the law was now rarely inflicted. To praise the Code Napoleon was unfair, unless the police system of France was likewise considered, and their other severe and coercive measures. The Learned Gentleman concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Buxton, alluding to minor punishments, noticed the inefficacy of that of transportation, which, he said, was in fact offering a bounty for crime. He read two letters from New Holland on the subject: one from a convict to his wife, in which he praised the country greatly, said that Providence had shined upon him in every shape, and that to get there was the best day's work he ever did. The other was also from a convict, who described himself as living servant with "Squire Love, a very clever gentleman in the colony." This Squire Love, Mr. Buxton said, had basely robbed his employers of 20,000*l.* and being prosecuted for the minor offence, had been sentenced to transportation to Botany-Bay, instead of being sent to the hulks, where he was now enjoying the fruits of his villany with a retinue of servants, and passing for "a very clever gentleman!" The remedy for these things were in their own hands; and he should support the Resolution of his Hon. Friend.

Mr. Peel spoke in praise of the plans for the improvement of prison discipline; but said the Resolution was unnecessary. It was his intention, on Friday, to move for leave to bring in a Bill connected with the subject. He concurred in the propriety of adopting a vigorous system of police —Not a system of espionage in private families, but a vigorous preventive police, consistent with the free principles of our Constitution; which was an object he did not despair of seeing accomplished. Something should also be done with respect to transportation, but he would wait for the report of the Gentlemen who were sent to New South Wales. As to the pledge of taking up the subject, it would be attended with considerable disadvantage, and the Honourable Gentleman would find when, in the next Session, he should go into detail on the subject, that he (Mr. Peel) would appear neither an interested nor a prejudiced opponent. *(Hear.)*

Mr. Wynn, amid continued cries of "No, no," attempted to address the House. All that could be caught was, his wish that Sir James Macintosh would withdraw his Resolution.—This the Learned Mover would not consent to; and, on a division, there appeared for it, 117—against it, 101—a Majority of 16, which was received with loud cheers.

After some discussion, the Navigation Bill was read a third time and passed; and the House adjourned at two o'clock.

Wednesday, June 5th.

To some questions put respecting Ireland, Lord Londonderry said, Ministers had taken all the measures which were calculated to afford immediate relief to the distresses, embracing as they did the three great objects of remission of taxation, employment for the labouring poor, and a supply of provisions.

ILCHESTER JAIL.

Sir F. Burdett said, that on a former occasion, when he had complained that Dr. Colston had ordered a door to be shut up to prevent the access of fresh air to Mr. Hunt, the Rt. Hon. Secretary of State (Mr. Peel) on the authority of Dr. Colston, asserted that the door was only shut up while the factory was rebuilding. He had likewise asserted, on the same authority, that Mr. Hunt's sister had not been prevented seeing him. Now he (Sir F. B.) had gone down to Ilchester, and had found that there was not even an intention to rebuild the factory—so that the reason assigned by Dr. Colston could afford no justification for his conduct. Then as to Mr. Hunt's sister, the fact was as he had stated.—The Hon. Baronet alluded to the case of Joseph Evans, who had been put into solitary confinement by Bridle, for improperly cutting a piece of deal. In the Magistrates' Journal there was an entry, subscribed W. Dickinson, the Visiting Magistrate, which stated as a reason for remanding Evans to a solitary cell, "that it was necessary to support the authority of the Governor." The Magistrates seemed to forget that their first duty was to protect the unhappy beings left to the tender mercies of jailors. Evans had got over an iron rail to speak to a fellow prisoner, and this had been termed an attempt to break from prison. For this he had been put into irons—Evans had been kept six months, in the winter season, in solitary confinement. Such a punishment was atrocious. The Judges in general were much more moderate than the Magistrates. The worthy Baronet moved for the production of the Magistrates' Journal of Ilchester Jail, which motion was seconded by Mr. Brougham.

Mr. Peel said, he had directed a prosecution against the late Jailor, and he entreated the House not to add to prejudices already existing against that individual. What Dr. Colston had stated to him, had been corroborated by others. Dr. Colston did not know that Mr. Hunt had a sister at the time alluded to.

Mr. Dickinson would appeal to every Member of that House, excepting the Hon. Bart., whether a prison-breaker was not a fit person to be put in irons? With respect to the Journal, he for his part would never enter an item again in it. How could he, at the end of five years, recollect any thing of the matter? The Hon. Baronet ought in common civility to have given him notice of his intention.

After some further conversation, the motion was withdrawn by consent.

ALIEN BILL.

Mr. Peel proposed that the powers of the Alien Act should be continued to Government for two years longer. Europe, during the last two years, had been in a great ferment, and in consequence of conspiracies and revolutionary attempts, a number of persons had been expatriated. Many of these persons had obtained an asylum in this country; and even where informalities had existed, not a single individual had been refused a residence here. This proved that England had not forfeited her character for hospitality. The Alien Bill had not operated in the way of terror, for in 1818 the number of Aliens here was 22,000, while in the present year it was 25,000. But it would be highly improper to suffer this Metropolis to become the resort of all who should be inclined to enter into plots against the peace of States with whom we were in amity; and if the present Alien Act was allowed to expire, such would certainly be the case. Since 1815, the power invested in Government had only been exercised in four instances, which afforded a presumption at least that its continuance would not be abused.

Sir J. Mackintosh said, it was lamentable to find that this measure was about to be renewed, on the grounds urged by the Righ Hon. Gentleman. It was neither more nor less than that of investing Ministers with the absolute power of banishing 25,000 indivi duals, and that too on the mere assurance of a Secretary of State that the power would only be exercised when absolutely necessary. *(Hear, hear!)* This argument had been always used in support of every iniquitous measure, and would go to destroy every right which the nation enjoyed. The doctrine of liberty was, that to be free was necessary to happiness; but the doctrine now advocated was, that to live under a despotism did not detract from the happiness of man. It was, however, the opinion of the great Hooker, "that to live by one man's will, was always found to be the cause of many men's misery." And why? because such a mode of life was always precarious. This was his objection to the Alien Act. He was unwilling to see 25,000 individuals coming here, like beggars, and existing by the will of Ministers only. This was an abomination. From the language used by the Right Hon. Secretary, he feared that this measure was designed to be perpetual, though, for his part, he could not very well understand what he meant by a "permanent emergency." *(Hear, hear!)* It appeared that so long as the distressed and persecuted of other nations required an asylum here, so long this Bill was to remain in operation.

Mr. Horace Twiss supported the Bill, contending that the right of excluding strangers was inherent in every State, and that its exercise could not with reason be deemed an injustice.

Sir R. Wilson was of opinion, that the proposal to continue this Bill, after such an interval of peace, proved the baneful influence exercised over our Government by the great Continental Powers. The Bill was stamped with the signature of the Autocrats of Europe. The Noble Lord opposite, by obtaining the use of such powers, had disgraced the country. All the endeavours, however, to impede the march of liberty, would ultimately fail.

Mr. Scarlett had hoped that this odious measure would not again have been called for. It should ever meet his decided negative, as unjust, tyrannical, and unnecessary.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow thought otherwise, and observed, that the people of England had manifested no hostility to the Bill. *(Hear!)*

Mr. Denman said, that Ministers had invariably left unanswered the question put respecting the necessity of such an enormous and lawless power.—What was the *crime* of those who took refuge in this country? The unforgiven one of having combatted for the liberties of their own lands. Such were the conspirators, whom Ministers boasted they had pardoned, and allowed to reside in this country! The people of England should never forget, that though in the present case the measure was only called for to oppress persecuted and unprotected foreigners, yet that the example might hereafter be urged for the application of a similar engine to the destruction of their own liberties. *(Repeated cheers.)*

Lord Londonderry said, that whenever his opponents condescended to use argument instead of invective, he should be prepared to meet them point by point. *(Hear, hear!)* His Right Hon. Friend's arguments were wholly unanswered. He understood what was due to rational liberty much better than Gentlemen opposite, who worshipped a mock liberty, reared in the midst of bloodshed, rapine, conflagration, and revolution—which rose upon the ruin of empires. *(Hear, hear!)* His Hon. Friend understood it as it was found in England, raised upon a basis of tranquillity, and secured by peace and order. This country would never be safe, if it suffered its noble soil to become a nuisance to the Countries of Europe: *(Hear, and laughter!)* if it suffered it to be polluted by the residence of those who had endeavoured to break the peace of their own country, and pursue a course which might ultimately endanger the peace of this. He would treat foreigners as he would treat the petitions of the people. *(Loud cries of hear hear, and laughter.)* He would throw open their doors widely for the reception of the petitions of the people. *(Renewed cheers and laughter.)* So would he the shores of England for the hospitable reception of Foreigners. But if there were those among the petitioners who came to insult the House, or among the foreigners those who came here to work their conspiracies, he would make the conspirator and the insulter both feel, that they were not equal to the power of Parliament, or the arm of Executive Government. *(Hear, hear.)* They ought not to forget that they lived among the ruins of empires, and until some of the Governments arising out of them put on a different character than he yet saw belonging to them, he should not hold them in that reverence which those Gentlemen did who rejoiced at the overthrow of any rule under the mask of liberty. *(Hear, hear.)* He solemnly denied that this measure was designed to assist the views of other powers, or that it had originated with them.

Sir J. Newport cautioned the House against the reception of the principles of the Noble Lord, who, before he took his seat in that place, had sacrificed the liberties of Ireland. *(Hear, hear!)* By such lessons the Irish House of Commons had first lost the confidence of the country, and afterwards its own existence: and if the same principles prevailed here, the Noble Lord might one day enjoy the triumph of having trampled under foot the liberties of two kingdoms. *(Cheers.)* What did the Noble Lord mean by being surrounded by the ruins of empires? What by the blood and rapine he had conjured up? Was this the language of a Minister in the seventh year of peace? Spain was at this moment a more legitimate Government than she had been for these hundred years. What was meant by the Noble Lord's philippic, manifestly directed against Spain and Portugal? *(Cheers.)* Were they to be reprobated for having obtained that which it was our glory to possess? When the Tyrant of Spain was trampling on the liberties of his kingdom—when those who felt pity for the fate of a high spirited nation expressed their detestation of such tyranny—they were told that they had no right to remonstrate; that it was unwarrantable in us to interfere. But now, when the same tyrant had found it convenient to bend to the wishes of his people, the Noble Lord must talk of standing amid the ruins of empires! *(Hear.)* He could not hear such language from a Minister, without remonstrating against it in the strongest terms in which he could carry his indignation. That such doctrines had been avowed in that House was nothing less than an insult upon a free people. *(Cheering.)*

The Marquis of Londonderry protested against any such invidious applications of his words. His expression was, 'certainly "the ruins of empires;" and every body must know what he meant. *(Hear, and a laugh.)* Every one must be sensible to whom these terms applied *(Loud and repeated cries of name, name,)* without bringing Spain and Portugal into question. *(Hear, hear!)*

Sir J. Newport contended that, looking to the events of the last two years, it was utterly impossible for any man to apply those words to any Governments but those of Spain and Portugal. *(Cheers).*

Lord Londonderry declared that the words applied elsewhere. *(Name, name, name.)* He meant by "ruins of empires," those which had been produced by military insurrections. *(Hear, and a laugh.)*

Lord Stanley could not be silent when he heard the first Minister of the Crown in that house characterizing England as a nuisance to the rest of Europe. *(Hear.)* The creed which he (Lord Stanley) had imbibed with his mother's milk, was this—that to the distressed and the persecuted of all the world, England was the land of freedom and protection. (*Cheers.*)

Lord Londonderry was really surprised that the Noble Lord should have misconceived his meaning so much. His argument was, that if England permitted the free ingress of all the foreign agitators of the day, who might fly here from justice, she would absolutely become a nuisance. (*Hear, hear.*)

Lord Stanley was extremely happy, if the Noble Lord's explanation would satisfy his own mind, for himself; he could only declare, it had by no means satisfied him. (*Hear.*)

On a division there appeared for the motion, 189—against it, 92—majority, 97.—Adjourned.

Friday, June 7.

YORKSHIRE POLL BILL.—IRISH POLICE BILL, &c.

The second reading of Mr. Wynn's Yorkshire Poll Bill was opposed by Messrs. Chaloner, Ramsden, and Wilberforce, the latter observing, that it was a happy anomaly in the Constitution, that some Members represented great counties, some small—some great cities, others small ones.—The second reading was carried by 59 to 27.

Mr. Goulburn's Irish Police Bill was read a second time, after considerable opposition from various Members. Sir John Newport said, that if the Bill passed, he should no longer consider Ireland as *his* country. Mr. Grant declared that its object was to place all Ireland under an armed Police—a *gens d'armerie*—*(Hear, hear!)*—to impose a stipendiary Magistracy under the dominion of the Lord Lieutenant.—On the other side, Mr. Peel contended that an improvement of the Irish Police System was absolutely necessary, for that now 21,000 regular troops, and 4,000 yeomanry, were obliged to be kept up merely to enforce the ordinary administration of the laws. In one county alone, he said, 26 murders had occurred, yet only one of the parties was brought to trial.—The second reading was carried by 113 to 55.

Mr. Martin's Bill for preventing Cruelty to Animals, after some slight opposition, was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Lee, Sunderland, Durham, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Hirst, Greave, York, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane.

W. Young, North Bank, St. Marylebone, and J. Green, Camden-town, excavators. Attorney, Mr. Carlon, High-street.

W. D. Goodeve, Wimborne-Minster, Dorset, common-brewer. Attorney, Mr. Minchin, Gray's-inn.

R. Lewis, King-street, Soho, cabinet-maker. Attornies, Messrs. King and Lukin, Gray's inn-square.

J. Coppard, sen. Mitcham, Surrey, drug-grinder. Attornies, Messrs. Pocock, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

J. Paradise, Newcastle-street, Strand, jeweller. Attornies, Messrs. Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

E. Mathews, College-hill, Upper Thames-street, merchant. Attorney, Mr. Richardson, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

J. Robertson, Old Broad-street, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Knight and Fyson, Basinghall-street.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

W. Davidson, Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street, merchant.

A. Garnett, Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Jones, Coreley, Shropshire, lime-burner. Attornies, Messrs. Hilliard and Hastings, Gray's-inn.

D. Jermyn, Great Yarmouth, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Swaine, Stevens, and Co Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
J. Statham, Collyhurst, Manchester, dyer. Atrornies, Messrs. Appleby and Sergeant, Gray's-inn-square.
T. Coburn, Witney, Oxfordshire, woolstapler. Attornies, Messrs. Bousfield and Williams, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.
D. Young, Leeds, merchant. Attornies, Messrs. Tottie, Richardson, and Gaunt, Poultry.
R. Bishop, Aston-road, Birmingham, brass-founder. Attornies, Messrs. Holme, Frampton, and Loftus, New-inn
J. Baillie, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, iron-founder. Attorney, Mr. Martindale, Bedford-place, Russell-square.
S. G. S. Jackson, South Lynn, Norfolk, jobber. Attorney, Mr. Wright, King's Bench-walk, Temple.
T. Hughes, Grosvenor-row, Chelsea, linen-draper. Attorney, Mr. Popkin, Dean-street, Soho-square.
W. Pickman, East Ilsley, Berkshire, grocer. Attornies, Messrs. Wilde, Rees and Peacock, College-hill, Doctors'-commons.
T. Ridley, J. Brown, and W. Stawport, South Blyth, Northumberland, commom brewers. Attorney, Mr. Francis, Sun court, Cornhill.
T. Ellis, Crooked-lane, drysalter. Attornies, Messrs. Clutton and Carter, High-street, Southwark.
J. Saunders, Holland-street, Southwark, factor. Attorney Mr. Hutchinson, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

Consols.....	shut	Four per Cents	95¼¼
Reduced	79	Consols for Account	80⅛

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

THE foreign intelligence of the week will be found interesting. There is the King of France's Speech to the Chambers,—a true piece of legitimate feebleness and insincerity;—and a document of a far different character, the Message from the Cortes to the King of Spain. What the SOVEREIGN EMBROIDERER felt, while his Minister was reading this lesson to him, we can pretty well imagine. The tremors of FELIX, when the Christian Orator was holding forth on *judgment to come*, were not, we take it, much unlike the emotions of the pussillanimous Spaniard.

There is no news in the foreign papers respecting Russia and Turkey; but the *Morning Chronicle* speaks in the following confident manner:—"We learn from an authority on which we can place the fullest reliance, that the exertions of the Austrian, French, and English Ministers, at Constantinople, have at length been crowned with a success at which they themselves are surprised, and that Commissaries have been sent to every part of the Turkish army, ordering the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia. This result was absolutely despaired of, when the Turkish *ultimatum* in February was sent off. War was then considered by the negociators themselves as inevitable, but they now consider every thing as settled between Russia and Turkey.—On this the *Courier* observes—"It would be amusing, however, if the pacific news of the *Chronicle* should prove as premature as its belligerent intelligence was. We merely suggest this, in consequence of the somewhat remarkable language employed by the King of France's Ministers, in the speech we published yesterday. In that speech not the most distant allusion is made to the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, but simply the same hope is expressed that peace will be preserved, as was indulged in by his MAJESTY at the opening of the last Session of the Chambers. There may be nothing in this beyond the prudent reserve of diplomacy; but it is a fair ground of presumption, that there yet remains something for negociation to perform."—We shall soon see whether the Bear and Wolf can entertaiu feelings of amity, and divest themselves of their natural cravings.

Among the best opportunities for observing the character and feeling of the House of Commons, are the little discussions which arise when Petitions are presented containing plain-spoken truths in regard to its corruptions. An instance occurred on Monday, when Mr. COKE brought forward a "Petition and Remonstrance" from one of the Norfolk Hundreds, which complained of the profligate expenditure of the public money, in order to corrupt a great majority of the House; and of a Standing Army maintained in time of peace solely for the purpose of keeping down the just indignation of the people. The GRENVILLES, who have assuredly reason enough to be sore on these occasions, without sense enough to be silent, were foremost to oppose its reception, on the score of its language. Now, it is to be observed, that the *language* was perfectly decorous, much more so indeed than that applied to the Petitioners by Messrs. FREEMANTLE and WYNN;—it was the matter, the statements of the Petition, which shocked the delicate nerves of the two turncoats. Ministers, who are used to this sort of attack, shewed at first no disposition to interfere; but being forced into the discussion by their new allies, they had no alternative but to throw out the Petition. Lord LONDONDERRY's assigned reasons for this proceeding, are amusing. "He thought the House, with a regard to its own character and dignity, could not receive it." Why not? On account, his Lordship tells us, of its two "insulting" charges about corrupt majorities and the Standing Army. Are they *false* as well as insulting? The Noble Marquis does not say so, and would he not, if he could have ventured? He remembered too well perhaps his own seat-selling affair, and the glorious defence of its *notoriety*, made for him. He remembered the first debate on the Postmastership, when he and his colleague, Mr. ROBINSON, pleaded the necessity of securing a majority of the House of Commons (just as the Petition asserts) by having a phalanx of dependants. Ministers call this a "just and necessary influence." Petitioners call it Corruption. Why quarrel about a term? the phrases have the same meaning, and are so understood by the whole world. The Right of Petition, so much insisted upon by our ancestors, is entirely destroyed, if petitions are rejected, because they express the feelings and opinions of the people, or of a part of the people, in terms used by the people, but which are not agreeable to official ears. Sir JOHN NEWPORT seems to us to have explained this matter in in an unanswerable manner. The object of the System of Petition, he argued, is to provide for an unreserved publication of popular opinions. Whether a majority in the House think the opinions expressed in a petition right or wrong, is nothing to the purpose. If that were to be considered, then no petitions would be received which expressed notions that the House did not agree with, or might not like uttered; and consequently all petitions would be on one side of a question—an evident mockery of our forefathers' intention, and of common sense.

On the other branch of the Petitioners' charge, Ministerial modesty is no less apparent. The people must have exceedingly short memories, if they can forget Lord PALMERSTON's declaration, on voting the Army Supplies last year, that so large a force was rendered necessary by *foes at home* as well as the chance of foreign war; and the same Noble Lord's avowal, on the Barrack debate, that it was the Government intention *to separate the soldiers from the people* as much as possible. And is it not natural, that the men of Norfolk, knowing

the utter improbability of our wanting a large military force ready at a moment's notice for foreign land-service, and knowing also the existing hostility between the Government and the people;—is it unnatural or unpardonable then, we ask, that they should interpret the above official acknowledgments to mean pretty nearly what they themselves assert — that the Standing Army is maintained *solely* for the purpose of *keeping down the people?*

With regard to the "dignity and character" which Lord LONDONDERRY is so anxious to preserve to the House, we apprehend his Lordship takes the worst mode possible. To shew ill temper and a desire to punish, when charges are made which the accused cannot deny, is certainly not *dignified*; and a notorious and self-acknowledged criminal does his "character" any thing but good by snarling at those who tell him of his guilt. Silence on these occasions is the wisest and most modest course: to abuse the accusers without disputing their accusations, only reminds the public, that the offenders are a very rare kind of impudent deniers of their own confessed crimes; and when the Chief Criminal stands forward to make such denial in the most indifferent manner, the people can hardly feel less anxiety to reform such an extraordinary Assembly.

As some of our readers may not be aware of the exact crime for which the Proprietor of the *Examiner* has just atoned by an imprisonment of one year in the House of Correction, it may be as well to state, that it was the writing a Libel on the House of Commons—in other words, the asserting that the Honourable House, in the main, was composed of Public Criminals rather than Public Guardians. This was the assertion, which so roused the indignation of the pure and consistent Castlereagh, that he himself denounced it in that immaculate Assembly,—which twelve honest Special Jurors, selected by a Government Officer, pronounced a scandalous libel,—and for which the impartial Judges of the King's Bench deemed the asserter merited the loss of liberty for twelve months.—Whatever may have hitherto been thought of the imperfections of Parliament, no one, we suppose, after this grand judicial display, will for a moment entertain a single doubt of the entire integrity and spotless purity of the House of Commons, which must *now* appear, to all discerning eyes, "fair as monumental alabaster." Let no one, therefore, in future, whatever may be the evidence,—not though it be "strong as death,"—believe that there are any such things as bribery, seat-selling, corruption, undue influence, interference of Peers, or any other of those scandals, which have been so often denounced within the walls of the Honourable House—which one of its own Members insisted were "glaring as the mid-day sun," and at the very mention of which, according to the Rt. Hon. Speaker, our ancestors would have started with indignation. The resentment of my Lord CASTLEREAGH, the decision of the Special Jury, and the Sentence of the Judges, have now however abundantly *proved* that such imputations, to use a strong but celebrated judicial expression, are all "as false as Hell."—In defence of this strange mistake, the Proprietor of this paper may perhaps be allowed, in all humility, to say, that in his erroneous notions of the Honourable House, many thousands of his fellow-countrymen were sharers, and among them a host of illustrious British Statesmen, who, in giving out their opinions, had used language not very dissimilar to that now denounced and punished as libellous. The general opinion of the Honourable House was, in fact, most unfavourable to its character. But now, thanks to our admirable libel law, and its honest exercise, all this mass of error has been dissipated. By it, libellers have been punished, Parliament vindicated, the People disabused, and the whole British world enlightened. So now that this strange and almost universal delusion respecting the corruptions of Parliament has vanished, others equally prevalent may give way in like manner; and we may shortly expect to find it generally believed, not only that the House of Commons is an august body of Public Guardians, but that our present Ministers are a band of genuine patriots—that Lord LONDONDERRY is a humane Statesman and great orator—Mr. VANSITTART a consummate financier—Lord ELDON an unprejudiced and Mr. Justice BEST a dispassionate Judge—that the Duke of York is a great soldier as well as profound theologian—and that GEORGE the Fourth has ever shown himself a frugal, chaste, and exemplary Prince, a faithful, amiable, and forgiving husband, and an enlightened, dignified, and truly illustrious Monarch.

Accounts have been received from Barcelona to-day, to the end of last month, and they are of some interest. It would appear that the whole province is in a state of complete insurrection.—*Courier—Saturday.*

Sketches of Sir J. MACINTOSH's eloquent and enlightened Speeches adorn our Parliamentary Report of this week.

Mr. Stuart's trial takes place at Edinburgh to-morrow.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—An article in our last noticed with praise the economy with which the new Jail at Shefton had been built, under the superintendance of Sir J. C. Hippisley; and we observed, that the use of irons was not known in that prison.—We have received from Ilchester a letter from Mr Hunt, denying the truth of this statement respecting the use of irons. "To my knowledge (says Mr. H.) Shefton is one of the very worst jails in the kingdom; and up to a very recent period,—since the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the conduct of Bridle,—irons, chains, and manacles, were constantly inflicted on the poor prisoners without mercy."—Mr. Hunt adds that Sir J. C. Hippisley was one of the first of the Somerset Magistrates to sign the order for the exclusion of his family—and, as he is informed, the first to propose the measure.

MURDER.—Yesterday morning the cries of "Murder" issuing from an upper room of the house No. 9, in Cock-lane, Smithfield, excited the attention of several persons, when the door opened, and the landlord came out and called for aid. On going up stairs, they found *James Prior*, the nephew of an old lady named Martin, attempting to sever her head from her body! He had turned her face downwards, and had made an incision from both her ears; but although he had cut all the vessels in that part of the neck, he could not divide the bone. He was of course immediately disarmed and conveyed to Giltspur-street Compter; Mrs. Martin was carried to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. She has several wounds on the right side, and a stab on the breast, besides the wound in her neck; and her right arm is much cut, supposed in warding off the blows. Her death is said to be certain. She asked to see her daughter before she died, and said that her nephew was insane; which is very likely; but the matter will of course be investigated.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

" . . . . . Courtesy,
" Which oft is soonest found in lowly sheds
" With smoky rafters, than in tapestry halls
" In Courts of Princes, where it first was named
" And yet is most pretended.

The King, it is said, previously to the Grand Ball which he himself attended some days back at the Opera-house, caused it to be intimated to the Manager, that no royal seats or places were to be fitted up for the Duke of Sussex, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester. In consequence, no invitations were sent to these proscribed Members of the Royal Family.—The cause of the Royal displeasure is thought by some to be intimated in the following paragraph, which appeared in an evening paper a short time back:—"There has, it seems, been an important feud in the higher circles respecting a magnificent ball, which has excited the most anxious expectation of the fashionable world. According to report, the selection of visitors was left to two Ladies of distinguished rank, who in their invitation list had omitted the name of a certain Marchioness, who has been the subject of much comment. This omission, it is said, gave such offence to the Great Character who was to be the Patron of the Ball, that he therefore made a new list, in which the aforesaid Marchioness was enrolled, and the other two Ladies excluded."

"Why is it (asks the *Morning Chronicle*) that in all fetes and entertainments commanded and attended by our most Gracious Sovereign, the names of certain distinguished females, although constantly present, are omitted in the Court Circular, although, from our own personal observations, these eminent individuals seem on those very occasions to enjoy exclusively the countenance and smiles of the Court?"

His Majesty was present at the Ascot races on Tuesday. "Among the novelties," say the newspapers, "the New Royal Stand was the most prominent. This structure, which was built by Mr. Nash, presents an uncommon degree of neatness and elegance, with all the comforts which could be expected in a building of such a nature. In the lower part is an apartment appropriated exclusively to the Ladies who may accompany his Majesty.—His Majesty and suite, in two carriages, attended by outriders only, drove in at the back entrance to the Royal Stand, amid the cheers of the immense multitude. In the first carriage were his Majesty, the Duke of York, and the Dukes of Wellington and Dorset; in the other the Marchioness of Conyngham, Lady E. her daughter, Lord F. Conyngham, and the Countess Lieven. In a few moments the King appeared at the front window of the Royal Stand, the Dukes of York and Wellington on his right and left. He was loudly cheered, and bowed gracefully in return. The King was dressed in a blue coat, with scarlet cuffs and collar, and a star. His Majesty seemed in high spirits, and looked extremely well. Contrary to general expectation, the Prince and Princess of Denmark did not attend the course."

Olive, Princess of Cumberland.—It is understood, that the Prerogative Court will give an opinion, the next Court-day, on the paper purporting to be a testamentary injunction, under the sign manual of his late Majesty, addressed to his successor, requiring him to pay to Olive, Princess of Cumberland, a sum of 15,000l. The evidence of handwriting (not only with respect to the Royal signature, but to the subscriptions of the illustrious witnesses) is asserted to be very complete.

IMPROVEMENT OF PRISON DISCIPLINE.

The Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline had a Meeting on Monday, at Freemasons'-hall;—the Duke of Gloucester was in the Chair, surrounded by a number of those public characters who take an interest in this important subject.—Mr. Hoare read the Report, which was a very satisfactory one. It stated, among other things, that the prevention of crime could never be effected by *fear* only, but that the offender's affections and reason should be operated on.—Mr. Buxton,—whose practical knowledge of the subject is well known—said, that measures of hardened severity were utterly injurious in the way of prevention or reformation, and that the whole system of the old prisons was at variance with common sense as well as with humanity and justice.—Lord Suffield followed with some very sound remarks upon the article in the last *Edinburgh Review*, which has given such general disgust. True it was, he said, that they excluded everything from the walls of a prison which could injure the health—for who could believe that the infliction of rheumatism or typhus fever was necessary to the reformation of a criminal, or be lead to suppose that idleness would induce good habits in the prisoner? The habits of criminals were idleness, profligacy, and bad society: the remedies were employment, regulated diet, and restricted intercourse. The whole complaint against the Society was, that they treated prisoners as rational creatures.—Mr. Grey Bennet appealed to facts, in proof of the value of the new system of prison discipline. The old jail at Bristol had cells below the bed of the river, with a trap-door of admittance to them. When this door was opened, he was obliged to withdraw for some minutes, such was the intolerable stench that issued forth. There was surely torture enough, in such a jail, to effect all the good which torture could possibly produce: yet the re-committals in that prison, under the old system, were 40 per cent. while under the new they were not more than 6. *(Hear, hear!)* The fact was, hardened criminals were little affected by stench and filth, which operated principally on those who ought to be protected from their effects. The great increase of crime had not arisen from any laxity of prison suffering, but from the depressed condition of the population, owing to the want of labour for the poor, which was disorganizing society in general. He had carefully examined many prisons, and he could never trace any connexion between a well-regulated jail and the inducement to commit crime. Quite the reverse: the old criminal was rendered more hardened by harsh usage, and was turned back into society more desperate by the very system of which he was in some measure the victim.—Lord Nugent spoke strongly in favour of the new system, the benefits of which he had himself witnessed in the jail of Aylesbury, and exhorted the Society to proceed in their useful and benevolent career.—Mr. Wilberforce combated the opinion that their plan of discipline was not beneficial because it was not harsh. Who, he asked, would send a sick person to a pest-house for relief? Yet, under the former system, the old prisons were nothing better than pest-houses—They were, in fact, colleges for crime; *(Hear, hear!)* and the success of Mrs. Fry's exertions, and the reformatory system, were above all praise.—Lords Blessington and Calthorpe added their testimony in favour of the labours of the Society.—Mr. Hoare, too, defended them. Their mode, he said, possessed enough of wholesome terror to deter the criminal, while it was divested of all those wanton inflictions which hardened the offender rather than amended him.—Dr. Lushington observed, that the Society had yet much to do. Look, he said, to the late proceedings at Ilchester, where a jailor and a surgeon had combined to inflict the torture of a blister on a wretched prisoner—where torture had in fact been going on for years, without the knowledge of the Visiting Magistrates. *(Hear, hear!)* The adoption of the system of terror would lead to the most revolting consequences. The only rational plan was that of uniting salutary punishment with the reformation of the offender. Society in fact had no right to proceed on any other principles.—Mr. Randolph (of America) applauded the exertions of the Society, and hoped that all combinations merely for punishment would soon become unnecessary.—The Meeting separated, after subscriptions had been entered into for promoting the views of the Society.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

In his *Sleeping Bacchante*, Mr. Stothard has succeeded better than we could have expected in a figure so much larger than his usual cabinet-size; but he has perhaps been too long habituated to a sketchy and unanatomical painting in small, to emerge into scientific and highly successful subjects in large. He has given, however, that fine flow of line for which he has been so justly admired in his smaller compositions. The smiling guardian Cupid driving away a Goat, who is leaping up to feast upon the luscious grapes, among whose vines the Bacchante is embowered, is a sprightly contrast to her reposing quietude.—One of the best historical pictures in the Exhibition is Mr. Briggs's *King Lear*. It teems with passion, of the expression of that turpitude which bursts a moral storm from the hearts and tongues of Regan and Gonneril, upon the head and heart of Lear their father. The insolent toss of the head, the arrogant and unfeeling look that they give the grey-headed and venerable sufferer, his start of horror at their parricidal conduct, with Cordelia's look of wonder and commiseration,—give us the full meaning of our great Poet.

Beautiful composition in dressing and placing the figures, beautiful tints, breadths, and subdivisions of colour, belong to Mr. Etty's picture of *Maternal Tenderness;* but what is still better, some good touches from the heart, in the well-expressed endearments of a mother and her offspring. In this work the painter rises much in our esteem, for while his colouring is vivid, without the tendency to the gay shown in most of his former pictures, the dresses are better adjusted; and it is on the whole more informed with mind.

Cupid and Psyche. Mr. Westall has here been engaged in that species of subject which best suits his powers,—that ideal species, which has beauty of countenance and elegance of body and mind. We say ideal, not in that high sense which embodies the purity, the fancy, and the nature of the great Painters of the Continent, but of that which is compounded of good and bad, of a manner peculiar to himself not in nature, and of beauty and feeling that are in nature;—such as that, in a comparison with poetry, for instance, partly constituted the set manner, the mixed merit and defect of Pope. This, we believe, is the impression made by the exhibited works of Mr. Westall, and by the more extensively known prints, which with those from Mr. Stothard, have so largely aided our belle-lettres enjoyment since the time that good book embellishments gave a new zest to our studies,—the time in which Bell first published his *Poets*, and Harrison his *Novelist's Magazine*. The picture before us has less than ever of the peculiar manner just mentioned, especially in the positions and airs of the figures, which are such as will be acknowledged rightly to belong to blooming youth of both sexes; one earnestly gazing at the other, who is asleep; and though there is something in the face of Psyche not exactly corresponding with her attribute of beauty, or of that beauty so pleasingly prevalent in this Artist's works, yet both Cupid and Psyche have here a large share of those personal charms, and of that tender interest, which they are fabled to possess as personifications of mind and body. The subject is a glowing one, and the white and vermeil and almost undraped forms of Cupid and Psyche, come ardently and beautifully in their brightness from the deep shades into which the crimson and vine-curtained couch of Cupid is blended. It is a firmly and well-finished picture; a substantial and splendid work of colour. R. H.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Right Honourable Lord Byron, with Anecdotes of some of his Contemporaries.

We have but little space to bestow upon this crawling and poor-spirited publication, and we shall employ it merely to make our readers aware, that it amounts to nothing more than a tame stale compilation of facts and observations, in relation to Lord Byron and his writings, which have been repeated *usque ad nauseam*. Its dignified object is evidently to take advantage of the current of *fudge* which has been set in motion by the Mystery of *Cain*. All the common-places upon the subject are duly arranged and set in order, for the benefit of fifth and sixth-rate understandings, with great care; and with extreme novelty, the *Quarterly* is taken to task for neglecting its duty. We know that a man of the strength of character and genius of Lord Byron, must support his retinue, and animals like this compiler among the rest; but if one thing be more laughable than another, it is witnessing a writer with a power of pinion about equal to that of a stubble goose, sitting in affected judgment upon the whole life, character, and behaviour, as the hawkers have it, of men of exalted imagination, and wayward and vigorous temperament. This amusement might be enjoyed upon the present occasion, only, as the French wit well observed, we cannot conveniently laugh and yawn at the same time. It however might pass, Providence having expressly created a numerous class of readers to whom an immensity of frigid nothing is palatable, and let them be fed; but even these must not be left at the mercy of a mere interested, venal, inconsistent attempt to make the most of a canting and artificial temporary clamour, without a few words of warning as to merits; and it is only to deliver those few words that we have been led into the notice of a book so altogether contemptible. Q.

NEWSPAPER CHAT.

The lost Jewel.—We hear that a respectable bookseller, of Pall-mall, found the diamond cross, lost by the Countess of Jersey, in going to the Opera-house Fête. It was picked up, we understand, at the top of Lansdowne-passage, in Berkeley-square. On inspection, the principal stone was missing; but, fortunately, a servant being sent with a broom, the identical gem was also discovered. The cross is valued at a thousand guineas. The finder received fifty.—*Courier.*

Taste in Dress.—Notwithstanding the distress of the times, a taste for fashionable articles is the prevailing foible, even when education has not given the power accurately to describe them.—An instance of this occurred the other day at a well-known shop in Truro, into which a young country girl entered to purchase a muslin gown. When pressed to describe the particular article she wanted, she replied with much *naivete*, that she did not know exactly; but that it must be a muslin gown with a *coloured tail*, and things made to *lappety in* about the heels.—*Cornwall Gazette.*

We learn that Mrs. Carlile is brought to bed of a daughter in Dorchester jail, which, in the spirit of its sire, is named Hypatia, after the celebrated female philosopher of Alexandria, who filled the Professor's chair in the 4th century, and was afterwards murdered in a manner which reflected no extraordinary credit upon St. Cyrill and his Clergy.—*Traveller.*

A State-Scene behind the Curtain.—The Duke of Newcastle had been thirty years in the ministry, and was then at the head of the Treasury—the department, which, in England, bestows all employments; from which, under the King, flow all favours; and which, from these causes, constitutes the person holding it the Prime Minister. But Mr. Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham) had silenced the Opposition; had formed all plans for war; and had left to the Duke of Newcastle the care of finding money to carry these into execution, as well as the pleasure of giving such places as did not depend upon his measures. They frequently differed in opinion; but Mr. Pitt always carried his point, in spite of the Duke. A curious scene occurred on one of these occasions.—It had been proposed to send Admiral Hawke to sea, in pursuit of M. de Conflans. The season was unfavourable, and even dangerous for a fleet to sail, being the month of November. Mr. Pitt was at that time confined to his bed by the gout, and was obliged to receive all visitors in his chamber, in which he could not bear to have a fire. The Duke of Newcastle waited upon him in this situation, to discuss the affair of this fleet, which he was of opinion ought not to sail in such a stormy season; scarcely had he entered the chamber, when, shivering with cold, he said, "What, have you no fire?" "No," replied Mr. Pitt, "I can never bear a fire when I have the gout."—The Duke sat down by the side of the invalid, wrapt up in his cloak, and began to enter upon the subject of his visit. There was a second bed in the room, and the Duke, unable to endure the cold, at length said, "With your leave, I'll warm myself in this other bed;"—and without taking off his cloak, he actually got into Lady Esther Pitt's bed, and resumed the debate. The Duke was entirely against exposing the fleet to hazard in the month of November, and Mr. Pitt was as positively determined it should put to sea. "The fleet must absolutely sail," said Mr. Pitt, accompanying his words with the most animated gestures. "It is impossible," said the Duke, making a thousand contortions, "it will certainly be lost."—Sir Charles Frederick, of the ordnance department, arriving just at that time, found them both in this laughable posture; and had the greatest difficulty in the world to preserve his gravity, at seeing two Ministers of State deliberating upon an object so important in such a ludicrous situation.—*Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement.*

Antiquarianism.—Vaillant, the great French Medallist, fearing to fall a prey to an Algerine corsair in the Mediterranean, swallowed several medals he had found in Africa. He escaped, however, the fate he feared, and got safe to France, but was not a little incommoded with the medals he had swallowed, which would not pass like the waters of Scarborough. By the aid of a skilful physician, he was relieved from time to time, to the great joy of his learned brethren, who were for many days anxiously waiting the deliverance of an Otho, which was one of the last regained.

Bishop Fleetwood.—Some of our present Bishops seem to entertain a very different notion of the Court to that expressed by Bishop Fleetwood, one of the ablest preachers of his time (1700). Coming to the House of Lords a little too early, the Prelate overheard certain Lords debating this question, Whether a Courtier could be a Christian or not? And when the company perceived the Bishop was there, they would needs have his opinion. He replied, he was no Courtier, nor would determine that question;

but he acknowledged he had learned so much by their discourse, that it was not very fit for a good Christian to go to Court.

A good Shot.—It is now, said Von Wyk, more than two years since, in the very place where we stand, I ventured to take one of the most daring shots that ever was hazarded. My wife was sitting within the house near the door, the children were playing about her, and I was without, busied in doing something to a waggon, when suddenly, though it was mid-day, an enormous lion appeared, came up, and laid himself quietly down in the shade, upon the very threshold of the door! My wife, either frozen with fear or aware of the danger attending any attempt to fly, remained motionless in her place, while the children took refuge in her lap. The cry they uttered attracted my attention, and I hastened towards the door; but my astonishment may well be conceived, when I found the entrance to it barred in such a way. Although the animal had not seen me, unarmed as I was, escape seemed impossible; yet I glided gently, scarcely knowing what I meant to do, to the side of the house, up to the window of my chamber, where I knew my loaded gun was standing. By a most happy chance, I had set it in the corner close by the window, so that I could reach it with my hand; for, as you may perceive, the opening is too small to admit of my having got in; and, still more fortunately, the door of the room was open, so that I could see the whole danger of the scene. The lion was beginning to move, perhaps with the intention of making a spring. There was no longer any time to think: I called softly to the mother not to be alarmed, and, invoking the name of the Lord, fired my piece. The ball passed directly over the hair of my boy's head, and lodged in the forehead of the lion immediately above his eyes, which shot forth, as it were, sparks of fire, and stretched him on the ground, so that he never stirred more. —*Lichtenstein's Travels in South Africa.*

Prize-Money.—The great inequality in the distribution of Prize-money always appeared to us both mean and scandalous. On the capture of the Havannah, the value of the conquest was estimated at three millions. The prize-money distributed to the army amounted to about 736,000*l.* The Earl of Albemarle, Commander-in-Chief, had of this nearly 300,000*l.* The second in command, 24,539*l.* The Major-Generals, each, 6,816*l.* The Brigadier-Generals, 1,947*l.* The Field-Officers, 564*l.* The Captains, 124*l.* The Subalterns, 116*l.* The Serjeants, 8*l.* 18*s.* The Corporals, 6*l.* 16*s.* And the poor privates, 4*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.* each man!

A Female Warrior.—At the attack of the Vizie, I directed a Soldier to stay behind to take charge of the men's knapsacks, which they had thrown off to be light for the advance up the hill, as I did not wish to expose him to danger on account of his wife and family. He obeyed his orders, but his wife, believing herself not included in these injunctions, pushed forward to the assault. When the enemy had been driven from the third redoubt, I was standing giving some directions to the men, and preparing to push on to the last redoubt, when I found myself tapped on the shoulder, and turning round, I saw my Amazonian friend standing with her clothes tucked up to her knees, and seizing my hand, "Well done, my Highland lads," she exclaimed, "see how the brigands scamper like so many deer!"—"Come," added she, "let us drive them from yonder hill."—On enquiry, I found that she had been in the hottest fire, cheering and animating the men; and when the action was over, she was as active as any of the Surgeons in assisting the wounded.—*Col. Steward's Sketches of the Manners of the Highlanders.*

Exercise—Food—Air.—In considering the different kinds of exercise, I have thought that the *quantum* of each is to be judged of, not by time or by distance, but by the degree of warmth it produces in the body. Thus, when I observe if I am cold when I get into a carriage in a morning, I may ride all day without being warmed in it; that if on horseback my feet are cold, I may ride some hours before they become warm, but if I am ever so cold on foot, I cannot walk an hour briskly without glowing from head to foot by the quickened circulation;—I have been ready to say (using round numbers without regard to exactness) that there is more exercise in *one* mile's riding on horseback, than in *five* in a coach; and more in *one* mile's walking on foot, than in *five* on horseback: to which I may add, that there is more in walking *one* mile up and down stairs, than in *five* on a level floor. The two latter exercises may be had within doors, when the weather discourages going abroad; and the last may be had when one is pinched for time, as containing a great quantity of exercise in a handful of minutes. The dumb bell is another exercise of the latter compendious kind: by the use of it, I have in 40 swings quickened my pulse from 60 to 100 beats in a minute; and I suppose the warmth generally increases with quickness of pulse.—Exercise should precede meals, not immediately follow them; the first promotes, the latter, unless moderate, obstructs digestion. If after exercise we feed sparingly, the digestion will be easy and functions performed agreeably. Sleep, when it follows, will be natural and undisturbed; while indolence, with full feeding, occasions nightmares and horrors inexpressible: we fall from precipices, are assaulted by wild beasts, murderers, and demons, and experience every variety of distress. Observe, however, that the quantities of food and exercise are relative things. Those who move much, may, and indeed ought, to eat more; those who use little exercise, should eat little. In general, mankind, since the improvement of cookery, *eat about twice as much as nature requires.* Suppers are not bad if we have not dined; but restless nights naturally follow hearty suppers after full dinners. Indeed, as there is a difference in constitutions, some *rest well* after these meals,—it costs them only a frightful dream and an apoplexy, after which *they sleep till doomsday!*—Nothing is more common in the newspapers, than instances of people who, after eating a hearty supper, are found dead a-bed in the morning.—It has been a great mistake, the sleeping in rooms exactly closed, and in beds surrounded by curtains. No outward air that may come in to you is so unwholesome as the unchanged air, often breathed, of a close chamber. A single person is said to spoil a gallon of air a minute.—*Franklin.*

Vauxhall Gardens were opened on Monday last, under the management of new Proprietors, who have commenced this undertaking with a degree of spirit which promises well for their success. Some Cosmoramas and several fanciful novelties have been added, and the fire-works are more brilliant than ever. The English have so much and so perniciously neglected out-door amusements of their ancestors, that we are disposed to wish well to any undertaking that would assist to revive a taste for that healthy and natural species of entertainment. It would seem hard indeed, while Paris has such numerous places of enjoyment in the open air, that London should not support one,—even after making every allowance for difference of climate. The present sunny weather is exceedingly favourable for the opening of the Vauxhall season.

Mr. Belzoni.—This gentleman has published a letter in the papers respecting the gross treatment he experienced from Sir R. Birnie at the late ball at the Opera-house. Mr. Belzoni had purchased for 10gs an admission ticket, having Mr. Vaughan's name upon it. Another ticket, having also Mr. Vaughan's name, had been lost; and when Mr. Belzoni presented his, he was stopped and taken into custody at the entrance-door. He got in, however, with another ticket given him by Lord Ancram; but when in, he was again arrested by three Bow-street Officers, and carried before Sir R. Birnie, in the Concert-room. Here he was treated by this Magistrate in the most brutal manner. He would not hear a word in explanation from Mr. Belzoni, who wished to appeal to Mr. Ebers (then on the spot) of whom he had purchased his ticket. Sir R. Birnie was not in a humour to hear both sides of the case, and with all the insolence of an official upstart, exclaimed, "I will not hear anything from you, Sir: you entered with a wrong ticket, and you must go out. Officers, do your duty—as I will take upon myself to answer all."—Even the interference of the Lord Mayor, who told Sir R. Birnie that he knew Mr. Belzoni, could not delay the arbitrary sentence of exclusion; and but for the active interference of Lord Ancram, this courageous and enlightened traveller, to whom the scientific world is so much indebted, would have been pushed out of a public ball-room, as if he had been a pick-pocket. "The treatment (as the *Traveller* well observes) which this intelligent foreigner has received at the hands of *Justice*, must tend greatly to illustrate that judicial impartiality and rectitude under which the British Government is so *deservedly* boasted by its Ministers to be *the envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world!*—We enjoy (adds the Editor) the advantage with which Mr. Belzoni was flattered, of an entire personal unacquaintance with Sir Richard Birnie; but if we are to judge by the Police Reports, he does not seem to abound in temper or dignity. Perhaps the dismissal of Sir R. Baker has been a successful hint, that a Police Magistrate should not have too much of the gentleman and man of humanity."

LAW.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

June 1.

LORD SONDES *v.* FLETCHER.

The defendant in this action had suffered judgment to go by default. He held the living of Kettering, in Northamptonshire, on an agreement with Lord Sondes (to whom he had been travelling tutor) that he should resign it in favour of his Lordship's brother, the Hon. W. Watson, should the latter chuse to take orders. The Reverend Defendant had given a bond of 12,000*l.* for the due performance of his agreement; but when called upon to resign, he

simony. The living was worth 800*l.* a-year.—The defence urged was, that Lord Sondes had promised the defendant another living, and that he only held this till his Lordship kept his word.—The Jury, finding that Mr. Fletcher could not be compelled to resign, found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 10,000*l.*

Tuesday, June 4.

ROUSE *v.* D'OYLE.

The Plaintiff had attended the son of the Defendant, who had shattered his hand, while shooting, by the bursting of his gun, and amputation was found necessary. Mr. Rouse's charge amounted to 24*l.* odd, which the Defendant objected to as exorbitant.—On the part of the latter, Dr. Reece was called, who said he had visited the sufferer, and that he was obliged to draw down the arteries afresh, such was the state of the arm when he saw it.—On the other side, Mr. Winterbotham, a surgeon of Walham-green, was of opinion that the young man had been very properly treated, and that the charge was a moderate one.—The Jury gave a verdict for the Plaintiff, with 18*l.* damages, being the amount of the bill first sent in.

Friday, June 7.

MR. CARLILE.

Mr. H. Cooper moved for a rule to shew cause why the late Sheriff of London should not proceed to sell certain effects belonging to Mr. Carlile, seized under a writ of *levari facias*, in November 1819, and which the Sheriff, in his return, stated were in his possession, waiting the further order of the Court. The Sheriff, upon the conviction of the defendant, and sentence to imprisonment and the payment of a fine of 1000*l.* took possession of the effects in his shop in Fleet-street, which consisted of many works free from any blasphemous taint, such as the Speeches of Mr. Charles Phillips, and Bishop Watson's Apology for the Bible. The object of the motion was to compel the Sheriff to sell the effects so seized, inasmuch as the defendant had no other means of paying the fine, and if they were not sold, he might remain a prisoner for life.—The Court doubted whether they could compel the Sheriff to sell the effects, but they granted to the Learned Counsel a rule to shew cause why the Sheriff's return should not be quashed, and upon cause being shewn, they suggested that probably then an order would be moulded, adapted to the object in view.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

Tuesday, June 4.

ASSAULT.—CURLING *v.* HAYDOCK.

This was an action brought by Dr. Curling, to recover damages for an assault committed on his son, a delicate youth of 18.—It appeared in evidence, that the Defendant was leaning, with his friend Mr. Bray, over a rail in Hyde-park, when young Mr. Curling rode by on horseback. He was followed by Mr. Haydock, a stout man of 22, who, without asking for any explanation, pulled him from his horse, and severely horse-whipped him, alleging as a reason, that he had turned up his coat at them in a contemptuous manner.—On this point the evidence was somewhat contradictory. Mr. Potter stated, that he saw no provocation given by young Mr. Curling, who was riding like a gentleman: while Mr. Bray deposed, that he turned up his coat while passing them three several times, as if he meant to insult them; and that Mr. Haydock's impression was the same as his own. Young Curling was a stranger to them; and witness thought the Defendant had acted properly in chastising him.—Verdict for the Plaintiff—damages, 700*l.*

Wednesday, June 5.

NIGHTINGALE V. HIRST.

This was an action brought to recover 110*l.* for goods sold and delivered. It appeared that the plaintiff, "a top tailor," residing in George-street, Portman-square, supplied to the defendant, a beau of the first water, who was just of age, clothes to the amount of 161*l.* in little more than two months.

The foreman of the plaintiff being cross-examined by Serjeant Pell, said—He could tell breeches of his own make upon a gentleman in the street, and could detect any other part of dress that was made by himself. He could tell his own breeches in the street by the hang of them before or behind.—"Pray, were there not two of these coats that did not fit?"—"They did not fit the head."—"What! the head—I thought coats were usually made to fit the body?"—The witness earnestly begged that he might not be compelled to disclose secrets of trade, but the Learned Serjeant barbarously pressed an answer.—*The Tailor.*—"We often make coats which fit exceedingly well, but some fault is found, and they are sent back to be altered. In such a case, we say they do not fit the head. We keep them a proper time, and then send them back untouched, when they are found to be just the thing, and fit delightfully."

Serjeant Pell strongly deprecated the system of trade which encouraged the extravagance of young men in giving them extensive credit, and charging most enormously to make up for the bad debts occasioned by the system. He appealed to the Jury, whether that class of tradesmen that supported themselves by an opposite system were not the oftenest ruined and the most unsuccessful?—He called three witnesses, who all thought the charges too high They thought that 6*l.* 6*s.* would have been a fair price for a coat that was charged 8*l.* 8*s.*, and eight guineas for a morning gown, charged at twelve. They considered 16*l.* a fair price for the silk velvet pelisse, exclusive of a sable fur trimming, charged at 30*l.*

Serjeant Vaughan contended, that one who paid high rent and taxes, ought to receive a high price, and that, if a gentleman would go to a "top tailor," he must pay for the superior cut of his clothes.

Baron Richards said, he could not see how in justice a greater charge could be sanctioned to a tradesman in Bond-street than to a tradesman in the City. The sum sought to be recovered was 110*l.* The witnesses were of opinion that about 74*l.* would have been the fair sum.—The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 95*l.*

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

Shocking Catastrophe.—A most distressing scene presented itself on Friday, at Hornavers quay, near Pentillie Castle. A man having occasion to light the lime-kiln, went down from the kiln head to make what is termed a chimney, when he was suffocated by the gas arising from the culm. A second man went to his assistance, who instantly shared a similar fate. A third followed, and also lost his life. A fourth man had still the courage to descend to the assistance of his unfortunate companions: he took the precaution, however, to tie a rope round his middle, but was no sooner down, than he dropped as the others had done. He was immediately drawn up senseless, and after a considerable time, restored to life. The three men who had descended into the fatal kiln were drawn up, but the vital spark was extinct. Each of the sufferers has left a wife; and the children of the three families amount to twenty!—a strong appeal to the benevolence of the humane.—*Cornwall Gazette*

On Wednesday an inquest was held in Mount-street, on the body of a Gentleman not yet owned. The deceased appeared about 25 years of age, was elegantly dressed in a blue coat, coloured waistcoat, blue pantaloons, and silk hose.—George Abbott of Castle-street, Long-acre, stated that he was at the Serpentine-river early on Wednesday morning, when the deceased came to bathe. He went into the river, and swam to the middle, when he made a noise, and beckoned with one hand for assistance, and instantly sunk. Several persons were swimming near to the spot, and saw him rise twice to the surface and struggle, but they were afraid of going to assist him lest he should draw them under the water. The body was taken out of the water in about twenty minutes after, and conveyed to the Receiving-house, where Mr. Penny, the surgeon, used every means to restore animation. The beadle said that he had done all in his power to discover the friends of the deceased, but had not succeeded. Verdict—*Accidentally drowned while bathing*

An inquest was held, at the same time, upon the body of a man who was found hanging on a tree in Hyde-park. Thomas Peacock stated, that on Tuesday he saw the deceased standing upon his feet, with a rope round his neck, tied to a branch of one of the trees; and, being frightened, he ran to several persons, and begged them to go and cut the body down: they refused, and he went to Mr. Baker and informed him, and he came and cut the rope. The man had been hanging apparently some hours; and several persons had seen the body and passed on, believing that it was a man leaning against a tree. The beadle of St. George's stated that he found five pawnbroker's duplicates in the deceased's pockets, but no money; and, on inquiring where the articles were pawned, he found that the deceased was greatly distressed, was out of place, and had pawned the articles to support existence: he believed that the deceased's name was Murrell, and that he was a baker at Croydon. Verdict—*Found hanged on a tree in Hyde-park.*

On the 2nd inst. as two young men, John and Henry Curling, 19 and 21 years of age, were amusing themselves with a sail on the river Stour, close to their father's house, the boat upset, when John the younger, got entangled in the sail, and sank to rise no more. The other was picked up alive, but has been insensible ever since. The river running close to the garden, their cries were heard by their mother and sister, who could afford them no assistance, and who had no idea at the time that it proceeded from them. They are the sons of Mr. W. Curling, of Sandwich, and

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 10, KING RICHARD THE THIRD. Duke of Gloucester, Mr. KEAN; with GIOVANNI in LONDON.

On Tuesday, the Opera of LOVE in a VILLAGE. Hawthorn, Mr. BRAHAM; with MODERN ANTIQUES.

On Wednesday, the Tragedy of MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr. KEAN; with GIOVANNI in LONDON.

On Thursday, the Opera of the DEVIL'S BRIDGE; after which, BLUE DEVILS, the RIVAL SOLDIERS, and other Entertainments.

On Friday, the Comedy of the BEAUX STRATAGEM; with other Entertainments.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

MR. BRAHAM'S NIGHT.

MR. BRAHAM has the honour of announcing to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that on THURSDAY, June 13, will be performed for that Night only, by Permission of the Proprietor of the Theatre Royal the English Opera House, the favourite Musical Drama of THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE. Count Belino, Mr. BRAHAM. After the Opera, the Comic Piece of BLUE DEVILS. Megrim, Mr. ELLISTON. After which, the VOTARIES OF APOLLO. The celebrated songs, "To Anacreon in Heaven,"—"Non piu Andrai,"—"The Death of Nelson,"—and "Bruce's Address to his Army," by Mr. BRAHAM.—To conclude with the favourite Farce of The RIVAL SOLDIERS.

Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had of Mr. Braham, No. 104, New Bond-street; and of Mr. Rodwell, at the Theatre.

LAST SIX NIGHTS of Mr. MATHEWS's Entertainment previous to his TRIP TO AMERICA.

MR. MATTHEWS AT HOME, at the Theatre Royal, English Opera-House, Strand, TO-MORROW EVENING, June 10, (and on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, until the 22d inst.) with his annual Lecture on Character, Manners, and Peculiarities, under the title of the YOUTHFUL DAYS of Mr. MATHEWS.

FINE ARTS.—The superb COLLECTION of PAINTINGS by the OLD MASTERS, formed with so much judgment by the late BENJAMIN WEST, Esq. is now on view, to be disposed of by Private Contract, either separately or collectively.—Admittance, 2s. 6d. each, to be returned to purchasers. Hours of viewing from 12 to 4.

No. 14, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

N. B. The New and Extensive Rooms in Newman-street, containing 142 Pictures, painted by the late Benjamin West, Esq. continue open from 10 to 5.—Admittance 1s.

CHARLES SMART, Secretary.

THE LAST TWELVE DAYS OF THE EGYPTIAN TOMB EXHIBITION.

THE Public are respectfully acquainted, that the EGYPTIAN TOMB will CLOSE on SATURDAY the 22nd Instant. The whole of that Collection is to be delivered to the various purchasers immediately after.

ANGEL HOUSE, HAMMERSMITH.

MISS JACKSON'S ESTABLISHMENT.—Young Ladies are genteelly boarded and educated in the English and French Languages, Geography, History, useful and ornamental Needle-work, &c. at 25 Guineas per annum. Masters of the first respectability attend the Establishment, and Parents may rest assured that the strictest attention is paid to the health, morals, and personal as well as mental improvement of the Scholars. Respectable references will be given to the Friends of her present Pupils. Applications (if by letter, post paid) to Mrs. Davies, 108, New Bond-street, and Mrs. Ordish, 49, Red Lion-street, Holborn.

In the course of the present month will be published, handsomely printed, in foolscap 8vo. with Engravings,

MEMOIRS of GEORGE HERIOT, Jeweller to King James I. with an Historical Account of the Hospital, founded by him, at Edinburgh.

Printed for Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Hurst, Robinson, and Co. Cheapside, London.

*** The subject of the above Memoirs is a prominent Character in the "Fortunes of Nigel," by the Author of "Waverley."

Price 8d. in London and its Environs, or free by Post, 1s.

THE MUSEUM; No. VII. published 8th June, and continued weekly, contains—1. The Picture Book, No. I. London.—2. Letters from Paris.—3. Spare Minutes.—4. Walks in London.—5. Sale of Mr. Perry's Library.—6. Original Poetry.—7. Fine Arts; The Exhibition; British Institution; West's Pictures; Statue of the late Duke of Kent; French Exhibition for 1822.—8. The Drama; Drury Lane; Vauxhall Gardens.—9. Reviews of the Fortunes of Nigel, Bracebridge Hall, Physiognomical Portraits, Britton's Cathedral Antiquities; the Ocean Harp.—With Varieties, Facetiæ, Epigrams, Chinese Proverbs, Charades, &c. Books publishing, &c. &c.

Published by J. Miller, 69, Fleet-street, London, every Saturday; and may also be had of all Booksellers, Newsmen, Postmasters, &c.

LITERARY SPECULUM.

THE POET, BLOOMFIELD.—The Proprietors respectfully acquaint their Subscribers and the Public, that the First Number of their Second Volume (price One Shilling) published on the 1st of this month (June) is embellished with a Portrait of Bloomfield, drawn from life, by permission, during the last month, and engraved exclusively for their work. This is the only correct likeness of the celebrated Author of the Farmer's Boy extant; no portrait of Mr. Bloomfield having been taken for 16 years. The early Numbers of the Literary Speculum having been re-printed, the First Volume is ready for delivery (price 7s. 6d. in boards) containing upwards of 100 original articles on interesting subjects, and illustrated with seven Portraits of living Writers; viz. Lord Byron, Sir W. Scott, Moore, Crabbe, Campbell, Rogers, and Wordsworth, finely engraved by Cooper, &c. with critical Essays on their Genius and Writings. A few Proof Impressions, price 1s. 6d. each, may be had of the Publisher, J. Richardson, 98, High Holborn. Sold also by Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, Paternoster-row; Simpkin and Marshall, Stationers'-court; Jennings, Poultry; and all Booksellers.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d.

GONSALVO, a Tragedy, in Five Acts.—Printed for R. Hunter, No. 72, St. Paul's Church-yard.

On Tuesday the 11th of June, will be published, handsomely printed, in one volume, foolscap 8vo. with an engraved Title and vignette View of Edinburgh,

THE POETRY contained in the Novels, Tales, and Romances, of the Author of "Waverley," with short Introductory Notices from the Prose.

Printed for Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Hurst, Robinson, and Co. Cheapside, London.

This day is published, price 7s. 6d. Part I. of

AN ANALYTICAL DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, in which the Words are explained in the Order of their Natural Affinity, independent of Alphabetical Arrangement; and the Signification of each is traced from its Etymology, the present Meaning being accounted for, when it differs from its former Acceptation: the whole exhibiting, in one continued Narrative, the Origin, History, and Modern Usage of the existing Vocabulary of the English Tongue: to which are added, an Introduction, containing a new Grammar of the Language, and an Alphabetical Index, for the ease of Consultation.

By DAVID BOOTH.

Printed for R. Hunter, No. 72, St. Paul's Church-yard.

BOOKS, PRINTS, PAINTINGS, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by Mr. HONE, at his Rooms, 45, Ludgate-hill, on MONDAY the 17th of June, 1822, and ELEVEN FOLLOWING DAYS, at Half-past Twelve o'clock to a minute,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION of BOOKS, including a LIBRARY FROM BRUSSELS, among which are FOLIO—Scheuchzer's Bible, 15 vols. 760 fine plates; Antichita di Ercolana, 9 vols. multitude of engravings; Picart's Ceremonies, Coutumes, et Superstitions, 11 vols. plates uncut; Woide's Alexandrine MS. Schenk's Portraits of Potentates; Theatre d'Amour; Nuremberg Chronicle; Bonelli Hortus Romanus, 5 vols. coloured plates; Aliaco de Sphera Mundi, 1468; Burley Vitæ Philosophorum; Hakluyt's Voyages, 3 vols. b. l. 1599; Norden's Travels, 2 vols. russia; Thornton's Botany, coloured, a subscriber's copy; Gordon's Journey through Scotland; Howel's London, russia; Guzman d'Alfarache; Pluvinel's Horsemanship; Taylor the Water Poet's Works, 1630; Dioscorides, 1499; Butler's Hudibras, largest paper, illustrated, in 7 vols. The Times Newspaper; Houbraken's Heads, brilliant impressions, &c. Guigne's Dictionnaire Chinois, fine paper, &c. &c.

QUARTO.—Best editions of Machiavel, Tasso, &c. Lavater de la Physionomie, 10 tom. 600 plates; Houbraken's Painters, Lairesse's Painters, Meyssen's Painters; Jesuit's Perspective; Singer's History of Playing Cards; Johnson's Dictionary, by Todd, 4 vols. 4to. Toulins's Law Dictionary, 2 vols. Clement Catalogue de Livres Rare, 4 tom. Lysons's Environs, 5 vols. russia; Brand's Popular Antiquities, 2 vols. 1 p. russia; Dibdin's Annals, 3 vols. Henry's Great Britain, 7 vols. russia; Chronicles; Travels and Voyages by Barrow, Hall, Mackenzie, Ross, Clarke, &c. Encyclopedia Britannica, &c. &c.

OCTAVO.—Blason des Armes, lett. goth.; Buffon Histoire Naturelle, par Sonnini, 127 tom.; Towneley's Hudibras, fine paper, illustrated, 3 vols. morocco; Contes de Boccace, 10 tom. double set of plates; Sets of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, and the Gentleman's Monthly, New Monthly, and European Magazines; Works of Barrow, Shakspeare, Taylor, Hall, Doddridge, Paley, Coplestone, Rapin, Hume and Smollet, Robertson, Gibbon, Pennant, Cowper, Burns, Edgeworth, Hazlitt, Byron, Southey, Sir Walter Scott, &c. &c.

Autographs of Illustrious Characters; Books of Prints, and Rare Articles on Astrology, Demonology, Witchcraft, Chiromancy, and Occult Science; Curious Manuscripts, including some recently imported from Italy; Missals, Engravings by Old Masters, English Portraits to illustrate Clarendon, Granger, Pennant, &c. several Paintings, an Ancient Cross Bow, &c.

May be viewed two days before, and on the mornings of sale, and catalogues had at the Rooms.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday week, at Enfield, John Scott, Esq. of the Ordnance, to Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Weltash, Esq. Tower.

On Saturday week, at Cobham-hall, Charles Brownlow, Esq. M. P. for Armagh, to Lady Mary Bligh, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Darnley.

At Mary-le-bone church, on Thursday, Isabella Mary, fourth daughter of the Bishop of Bangor, to the Rev. Francis Lear, M.A. of Downton, Wilts.

DEATHS.

Pomare, King of Otaheite, of a dropsy, on the 7th of December last. A Regency has been formed, the heir to the Crown being only 2 years of age.

Viscount Bulkeley, on Monday evening, at his seat, Englefield-green, Berkshire. His Lordship had complained in the morning of a sore throat, but nothing serious was apprehended, as he intended coming to town on that day to join a party of friends at his residence in Stanhope-street.

On Thursday week, in Green-street, Grosvenor-square, John Pusey Edwardes, Esq. of Pusey-hall, Jamaica.

Lately, aged 96, Grace Libby, of Lower St. Columb. For the last eight weeks she took no other sustenance than a little cold water.

Lately, at Lynn, after a short illness, Ann Miller, aged 106.

On Sunday last, in his 60th year, Mr. William Hawkins, of Paradise-row, Islington, the celebrated engraver of the elegant vignettes and devices in Cooke's Select Novels.

On Friday last, at the house of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, at Whitton, Thomas Smith, Esq. of Easton Grey, Wilts.

On the 3d inst. Eliza, the wife of J. E. Bicheno, Esq. barrister at law, of Upper Gloucester-street, New-road.

Printed and published by JOHN HUNT, at the Examiner Office, No. 19, Catharine-street, Strand, London.—Price 7d.